The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,429 New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st July.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th ,,
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	15th ,,
				Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	M. de Horne	24th July.
VERONA	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.
TEHERAN	2588	400	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3542	550	L. Reeves	18th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 510.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed by the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Aug. 1885
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. ,,
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons,	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russel	29th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	15th August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WANTED.—SECRETARY for the Ahmedabad Municipality. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. The candidate must possess Engineering knowledge, and be capable of carrying on the administrative work of the Municipality. Applications with copies of testimonials and particulars of antecedents to be submitted to the address of the undersigned before 5th August, 1885.

J. B. REID,
President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June 1885, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after the 16th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1885.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1885.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Baths at 5-30 p. m., on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant.

By order of the Board of Honorary Directors,
WILLIAM GREAVES,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July, 1885.

NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

REQUIRED.—An INSPECTOR of Permanent Way; must be thoroughly up to his work, and able to furnish certificates as to qualifications and character from recent employers.

Apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT WAY AND WORKS,
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
Nagpur C. S., 1st July, 1885.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

☞ Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

NOTICE.—No. 2912.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES for one year from date of acceptance of offer or until the date of sanction of new contract for the succeeding year, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of Monday, the 27th July, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or in the printed Tender form, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government of India Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Printed Tender forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 10th July, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on Monday 20th July at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail.) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrun, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th July, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th July, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES
FOR TRAVELLERS.

Mounted in Wood, specially made for Shaving—One side magnifying—a very great improvement; made to hang up over or Stand on Table.

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 6, Rs. 7, cash.

PLAIN GLASSES,
Mounted in Mahogany.

Prices Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-4, each.

LADIES' DRESSING-GLASSES,
Mounted in Mahogany.

Prices Re. 1-4, Re. 1-12, Rs. 2.

Ditto with a Folding Wooden Slide, which protects the glass when not in use.

Prices Re. 1-8, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3.

Glasses Mounted in Folding Leather cases, to go inside Traveller's Trunk, Bag, or Dressing-Case. Assorted Sizes.

Prices Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5, Rs. 6-12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCARFS AND TIES.

SELECTED from the first makers only, all of newest designs, guaranteed pure silk and best quality procurable.

THE "BURLINGTON" PIN SCARF. Rich Plain Colored Satin, Black Silk and Satin, Indigo and White Spot Brussels, &c. &c. Each Rs. 2.

THE "LOUNGE" PIN SCARF. Rich Plain Colored Satin, Black Silk and Satin, Colored Satin with Colored Spot, New Grey Jaspers, &c., &c. Each Rs. 2.

THE "WOLVERTON" PIN SCARF. Rich Plain Colored Silk, Black Silk and Satin, Grey and Fancy Striped Jaspers, &c., &c. Each Rs. 2.

THE "JOURDAIN" FOR KNOT OR RING. Rich Plain Colored Satin, Black Silk and Satin, Washing Blue spotted Silk, Grey, striped and fancy mixed Jaspers. Each Rs. 2-0.

THE "ASCOT" FOR PIN, KNOT OR RINGS. Rich Plain Colored and Black Silk. Each Rs. 2-4.

THE "PARK" BOW: Plain Colored Silk and Satin, Indigo and White Spot Brussels. Each Re. 1-4.

THE "OPERA" BOW: Rich Plain Colored Silk, Black Silk and Satin, Indigo and White Spot Brussels, Grey and Fancy Jaspers, &c., &c. Each Re. 1-4.

THE "WINDSOR" TIE, Rich Plain Colored Silk, Black Silk and Satin Indigo Twill Washing Silk with spots, &c. &c. Each Rs. 2.

EVENING TIES & BOWS,
All made from the finest Scotch Cambric—

WHITE TIES: All Widths. Each Ans. 8, per doz. Rs. 5-8.

WHITE BOWS: All widths. Each As. 10, per doz. Rs. 7.

WHITE SATIN OXFORD TIES. Each Re. 1-8.

BLACK SILK MESS TIES in all Widths. from As. 10 to Re. 1-4 each.

BOATING SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATER-PROOF SUITS—for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children, cheap and expensive; also SILK UMBRELLAS, just arrived at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under

STANDARD POLICIES
during the last three years

In 1882 there was paid ... £505,936-19-5
,, 1883 ,, ... 508,144-13-4
,, 1884 ,, ... 549,974-10-10

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to

£6,466,527-17-5.

Invested only in unexceptionable securities.

Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TENDERS

ARE invited for the supply of STEEL HOOP ⅝" gauge 22; also for GUNNY required for the new Steam Hydraulic Cotton Presses lately erected at Jeypore.

The quantity required will be enough for about 20,000 bales, half to be delivered by the 15th September, and the balance, by the 15th November.

Tenders should be submitted before the 23rd instant, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Jeypore, Rajputana, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

In case of a tender being accepted a security of Rs. 1,000 will have to be furnished which will be returned on completion of contract

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.

2nd.—To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

5th.—To authorize the Directors to dispose of the Company's Mills and Presses at such price and in such manner as they may deem advisable.

By Order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 15th instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 192nd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Deputy Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th July, 1885.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having claims against the estate of the late Lieutenant B. B. DERING-WILLIAMS, 7th Dragoon Guards, who died at Mhow on 9th July, 1885, are requested to prefer the same to the undersigned, within one month from THIS DATE, after which no claims will be recognized.

DIGBY DU BOULAY, Captain,
7th Dragoon Guards,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Mhow, 16th July, 1885.

THE WARDHA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 78, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, for the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt Directors' report.

2nd. To confirm the appointment of two Directors.

3rd. And to transact such other business as may be brought forward.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1885.

By order,
H. A. DADY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

CORDIAL MEDOC.

CONTAINS the delicate and the fine aroma; the sweetness and the mellow of its flavour are excellent. Distillated from only the best Wines MEDOC of MEDOC with the eminent and incontestible stomachical properties.

Its constant use is not irritating like certain alchols. It is, as its name clearly indicates, the "Cordial."

Per dozen Pints, Rs. 30.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MENTHODYNE.

CURES AT ONCE BY OUTWARD APPLICATION.

Most invaluable for nervous headaches caused by overwork and study. To be simply rubbed over the affected part, or amongst the roots of the Hair.

Per bottle As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment, Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.—LADIES' JEWEL BOXES, COMPANIONS' TOILET CASES, PURSES, HAND BAGS, &c. From Rs. 3 to 50.—BARTON, & Co., Limited, Bombay & Poona.

SLIPPERS.—Berlin Wool, from annas 15 each, Ladies' Flowers in great variety. Companions Plush Bags and other cheap novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WATERPROOF COATS.—Excellent quality, seldom seen, at Rs. 12 each.—At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED, a small supply of Ladies Gold Alberts, latest fashion, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 150.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

THE s.s. Nederland en Orange will be sold by Public Auction on account of the concerned at Messrs. Crawford & Co.'s rooms on Saturday, 18th July, at 3 p.m.

D. N. RAY, M. D., late attending Physician to the Dispensary of New York Homeopathic Medical College, can be consulted at his residence, 9, Hornby-road, Fort.

ONE or two furnished Rooms with Board in a private family, within easy access of Rail and Tram. Coach House and Stabling if required.—Address "P.", care of this paper.

WANTED, a GRADUATE, or P. E., as an Assistant in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Nowsaree Z Madressa.—Apply to Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Kanga, Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE—Dr. Nolan's Victoria and pair, Rs. 1,500. Photographic apparatus with chemical complete Rs. 400. Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddle and Bridle, Rs. 60. Address Dr. Nolan, Colaba, Bombay. No Agents.

FOR SALE.—Price, Rs. 650, a roomy English-built Victoria in very good condition, a set of English-made double harness. Price, Rs. 200, or Rs. 800 for the two together.—All the above are by first-class London makers.—Apply H. S. Symons, Cumballa Hill.

CARPETS.—Best Brussels and Velvet pile of choice patterns.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

PEARSE'S Ices and Iced Puddings. PEARSE'S fresh-made Jellies are said to be perfection.

TONITE—The only EXPLOSIVE which the guaranteed railways are permitted to carry.—Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Bombay.

DOLMANS, CHILDREN'S ROBES, etc.—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress-maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

WANTED, a light, single-horse BROUGHAM. Particulars and Price to "G.," care of Messrs Grindlay, Groom and Co.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 Net Cash.—Y. ALACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.—The best in Bombay. Arrangement to carry permanent residents free of charge to Fort and back. Please see another column.

A VALUABLE and Central site for business purposes for lease or sale. Early possession. To view apply to The Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

FOR SALE, A NEW BEST QUILTED LADY'S SADDLE by Davis, patent safety stirrup. A bargain Rs. 95. To be seen at DUNNETT & Co.

£6 466 527·17·5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £519,974-10-10 Stg.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

CLARET FOR SALE.—St. Estephe, Rs. 13, Pauillac, a nice dinner wine, Rs. 16 per dozen. German Asparagus, Rs. 14 per dozen tins.—Apply C FLEMMING, 23, Apollo-street.

GENT'S WHITE SWEDE GLOVES for evening dress as now universally worn at home, 2 buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.'s "SUPERIOR OLD BLEND" and "BLAIR ATHOL" SCOTCH WHISKIES can now be obtained at all the Refreshment Rooms on the G. I. P. Railway.

WANTED about the end of the present month a respectable European WOMAN to take charge of an infant during the voyage to England. Passage and compensation paid. Apply to Mrs. Pritchard, Mody Bay, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

SHIP BISCUITS, Cabin Biscuits, Superfine Flour, Crew Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Beef, Pork, and other Provisions.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents, to their unrivalled stock specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with goods of the choicest quality.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this Department the Company are the largest importers in India.

Sherries and Ports selected by the Company's Continental Agents. Brandies from the Vine Growers Association. The celebrated Glenlivet Scotch Whisky and old Irish Whisky. The Company's special imports of Clarets, Burgundies, Hocks, Moselles, &c. Champagnes from Giesler, Heidsieck, and Perrier Jouet, together with the Company's general supplies of Liqueurs, Ales, and Stouts offer an unrivalled selection, all of very superior quality and moderately priced.

PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.

Fresh supplies of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables, Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Coffee, Cocoas, Chocolates and other Table and Household requisites, from the first English and Continental Houses by every mail-steamer, thus ensuring FRESHNESS, a great desideratum in this class of goods. The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates are lower than those at which the same high-class articles can be imported direct. EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

GLASS AND CROCKERY.

The stock contains many handsome designs specially suited for presentation. The Company's standard patterns in both Glass and Crockery will be found cheap and serviceable.

HARDWARE & HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES

Include Cutlery of the best quality, well known for its capability of standing hard wear for years, Lamps and Lanterns in great variety, Kerosine Cooking-Stoves, Cheavin's celebrated Filters, Enamelled Iron Ware, Baths, Garden Tools, Camp Kit, Animal Traps and Household Necessaries of every description.

GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.

The Company offer an unequalled selection of well-seasoned Kit of the very best quality; Lawn-Tennis, Cricket, Rackets, Golf, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Ammunition and Games of every description for Out-door and In-door use.

The Company solicits special attention to this Department, the lengthened experience acquired and the practical knowledge obtained of the necessities of an Indian climate enable the Company to offer the very best goods at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

HOSIERY, HATS AND GLOVES.

This Department meets with great attention from the Manager whose long and varied experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met with supplies of the latest and most fashionable Goods.

SADDLERY.

This Department contains every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear and a large assortment of Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE AND FANCY GOODS.

The Jewellery Department contains a very handsome selection of new and elegant designs in Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Rings, &c.

The Electroplated Ware is of the very best quality and comprises many handsome designs in Vegetable and Side Dishes, Cruets, Claret Jugs, Iced Water Pitchers, Fish and Fruit Knives and Forks, etc., etc.

The Fancy Department includes Albums, Writing and Despatch Cases, Dressing Bags and Cases, Jewel Cases, Fans, etc., and a very large assortment of Novelties and Elegancies in Fancy Leather Plush, Ormolu, etc.

STATIONERY & ARTISTS MATERIALS.

The Stationery Department has been replenished with new goods from the well-known firms of De la Rue, Goodall, &c., and contains writing appliances and necessaries of every description suitable for the writing-table and personal use.

The Artists materials, of which the Company has a large stock, are obtained from the firm of Winsor and Newton, whose name is a guarantee for their good quality.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In these Departments, the Company are transacting largely increased business, due to the excellent and reliable quality of the Instruments, Apparatus, and Chemicals supplied, coupled with moderate charges. The Company's present stock is complete in every Department.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Pharmacy Department is presided over by a thoroughly competent Pharmacist of many years' experience in first-class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in the dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions, and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical Instruments are procured from the leading London Houses. The attention of the Profession, Dispensaries, &c., is invited to the company's extensive stock which is being continually increased by the addition of New and Improved Instruments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolt ring and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PHARMACY LIST
JUST ISSUED,

INCLUDES all DRUGS and CHEMICALS in general demand with information as to properties and doses, descriptions of valuable proprietary medicinal preparations, Toilet Articles and Sick-room and Nursery Requisites, etc,

FREE ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE WAVERLEY HOTEL)
NO. 3, RAMPART-ROW, FORT,
IS NOW OPEN.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., for nearly 30 years Proprietors of the Hope Hall Hotel, are the present proprietors of it. It has been thoroughly repaired. The Hotel is within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office, the High Court, the Public Offices the Railway Stations of both lines, the Apollo-bunder, and Tramway Cars to every part of the towns pass the door every 5 minutes. It commands a fine view of the Harbour and Back Bay.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, &c.

WE beg to describe below a few Specimens of our CHEAP CLASS OF WATCHES now so largely in demand. They are so well known to be of the STRONGEST FINISH and MOST RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS, that it is needless to enter into details.

SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs.	a.
Superior hunting, ¾ plate, full jewelled, lever, Watch, Engine Turned or Engraved Case	30	0
Superior Crystal-faced, Keyless, full jewelled, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob	45	0
Superior Half-hunting, keyless, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, compensated balance	55	0
"The Alarm" Watch. Highly finished, Crystal faced, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, and compensated balance. The alarm being set on a small dial on the face of the watch	65	0
Superior Double Crystal, Keyless, levers, full jewelled, compensated balance, CHRONOGRAPH WATCH	75	0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

				Rs.	a.
THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use. Known throughout India and Burma				[illegible]	0
Ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	Second quality	25	0
Ditto,	ditto,	ditto.	Third quality	20	0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Goods, Pianos, Harmoniums, Electro and Silver Plate free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND AT 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

The New Materials **DRESS SUITS.** As Now Worn.

VERY SUPERIOR FIT AND FINISH.

	Rs.
Thin Black West of England Broad Cloth	75
Ditto ditto ditto lined Rich Silk	85
A Speciality.—The lightest cloth made, Fine Black Indiana	100
The New Temple, Lytton, and Richeleau Invisible Twilled Cloths, Thin and Elastic, with little Gloss, lined Rich Satin throughout, "The latest introductions"	100 to 120

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., {TAILORS,} BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE HAVE REMOVED
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CONSTITUENTS
THE SADDLERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENTS
FROM OUR BRANCH HORNBY-ROW
TO OUR PREMISES
RAMPART-ROW.

POONA! POONA!!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road,
POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED
SULLIVAN'S LAST NEW OPERA,
THE MIKADO;
OR,
THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

WORDS BY W. S. GILBERT. MUSIC BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Now being performed at the Savoy Theatre with enormous success.

	Rs.	a.
Vocal Score (arranged by George Lowell Tracy)	8	12
Pianoforte arrangement (do. do.)	2	4
Libretto		12

NEW SONGS.

		Rs.	a.
Rank and File...	V. Rey	1	8
Last Muster	H. Pontet	1	8
Patience Rewarded	C. Pinsuti	1	8
Message from the King	C. Pinsuti	1	8
I Mean to Wait for Jack...	C. Dick	1	8
My Heart's Message	A. H. Behrend	1	8
Loved Voices	E. Cooke	1	8
Can You Forget?	J. L. Roeckel	1	8
Sunshine and Shadow	M. Welling	1	8
One Night came on a Hurricane	R. Betterton	1	8
Abbot, &c.	S. Adams	1	8
Dolly's Revenge	H. Pontet	1	8
Altar and the Throne	B. Tours	1	8
Till the Breaking of the Day	C. Pinsuti	1	8

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NAUGUR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, the Mercantile Community and Railway Companies that, he has Iron Safes of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of First-class Workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks for sale at very moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are considered unfit for further use, are repaired to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

U. S. has been recognized by Government as a maker of Iron Safes.

Price Lists on Application.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes,
300, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is [illegible], if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply by letter to "V.," care of this paper.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

THE only change reported by Reuter in yesterday's London Stock Exchange quotations was a fall in Consols from par to 98¾. If correct—and there is no reason to suppose it is not—this movement shows that considerable anxiety again prevails as to our political relations with Russia. Here the effect has been most marked, Government Paper having dropped at once 2⅝ per cent., of which only ¾ has since been recovered. In connection with this, it is worthy of notice that the bazaar was again in possession of the information long before it could have been known in a legitimate way. Reuter's quotation was known to speculators, we hear, shortly after six this morning, although the message was not issued to subscribers until about nine o'clock; and again yesterday afternoon the bazaar had the telegram only published by the newspapers this morning regarding the movement of the Boundary Commission on Herat. This is by no means the first time, within the past few months, we have had to call attention to a similar state of things; and in the interest of his subscribers, as also for his own protection, Reuter's agent should take vigorous measures to ascertain how the news is divulged. The feeling on the subject amongst commercial people is very strong, and justly so, as legitimate business is entirely upset by the tricks of a few unscrupulous speculators.

In the London General Produce markets no alterations took place yesterday. Reuter reports that at the skin sales there is only a limited demand for goat, heavy weights being 1d. to 2d. lower. Bombay light weights are 1d. per lb. higher.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, closed firm, but the sales were only 7,000 bales, and spot prices, as quoted, show a decline of 1-16d. in Fine Broach and Fine Dhollera. Americans to arrive, however, were mostly 1-32d. higher. In New York Ready Mid-Uplands were unchanged, while futurers were 7 points lower. An explanation of this somewhat contradictory position, however, may possibly be found in the advices respecting the rains which, no doubt, were telegraphed from here yesterday. There can be no doubt that their advent has materially changed the business outlook here for the better, especially in the matter of Piece-goods, and a continuance of the weather we have had to-day will import an amount of confidence which no other influence could give. The fall, moreover, has extended over a considerable area, Poona having had heavy rain yesterday, while in Broach the register gave upwards of 4 and in Bulsar 6 inches. Khandesh and Kattywar also report rain setting in.

There has been nothing whatever doing in the staple here to-day, and prices are perfectly nominal.

WHEAT is decidedly firmer, shippers showing more disposition to buy. Sellers, however, continue most conservative in their dealings, declining to quit more than they absolutely have in stock. For Ekdani Pessy we now quote Rs. 3-13 to Rs. 3-13½ and for No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-11 per cwt. railway terms, buyers.

SEEDS are firm, but without quotable change.

FREIGHTS are not quotably altered, and the weather practically stopping shipments, we have heard of few engagements. The s.s. Selembria is reported to have been fixed for Antwerp, July-August loading, at 21s. 3d. per ton. Current rates are :—

		Wheat	Meast.	Forward.
Liverpool	Ready.	16-3	20	
Open Charter	"	21-3		"
Havre	"	"		21-3
Antwerp	"	21-3		21-3
Marseilles	"	20		"
Trieste-Venice	"	"		27-6

EXCHANGE.—The result of the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday was the allotment of Rs. 6,20,000 on Calcutta and Rs. 1,60,000 on Bombay in bills at an average of 1s. 6 13-16 per rupee, at which, however, tenders only received 15 per cent., showing that the applications had been comparatively heavy. Compared with the quotations ruling here the rate is a full one; but our market has not been affected in any way, rates remaining the same in every particular as yesterday. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1-6¾	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1-6 23-32.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1-6 13-16.	
Credits, 3 months' sight	1-6 29-32.	
Francs, 3 months' sight	2·00½.	

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 49 3-16d. per oz., but shipments are advised for the week of £20,000 for Bombay, £10,000 for Calcutta, and £160,000 for Ceylon. The latter, no doubt, means India or China, as the shippers may ultimately elect.

The *Government Gazette* issued to-day gives the following statement of silver in the Mint :—

	Rs.
Balance in hand on 6th July	1,07,75,361
Silver received during the week	15,07,264
	1,22,82,625
Deduct new coin paid during the week.	18,00,001
	1,04,82,624
Silver belonging to private individuals.	8,58,455
	1,13,41,079
Last week	1,22,90,985

The imports of the precious metals into Bombay during the past week have been 4½ lakhs in gold and 10 lakhs in silver.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been the subject of considerable speculation and very rapid movements throughout the day. The speculators knew of the fall in Consols early in the morning, so that the market opened for Fours at Rs. 97½, a decline of ½ from yesterday's closing price. With scarcely a pause the quotation receded until Rs. 95½ was touched, which induced some buyers to come out, and a recovery to Rs. 96½ took place. This at the close gave way to Rs. 96, and Fours-and-a-half are nominally Rs. 99.

It is not only the published telegrams which have affected the market, but rumours have been industriously circulated of the most excited character, one being that a message was in from Simla to the effect that war was imminent.

SHARES have been adversely affected by these bazaar reports, as well as Government Paper, and for Spinning Mills quotations are mostly Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower, notwithstanding the favourable rainfall. Bombay Press and Mofussil Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombays have receded to Rs. 750. Bombay-Burmah Trading are down to Rs. 4,400.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£138
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£144

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamship Scindia, 1,986 tons, Captain Davison, sails to-day for Calcutta via Galle with a general cargo.

THE steamship Elektra, 2,095 tons, Captain G. Mahorcich, will sail to-day for Hongkong with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain Stewart, sails to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Euphrates, Stewart, for Kurrachee.
" Scindia, Davison, for Calcutta.
" Elektra, Mahorcich, for Hongkong.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Adria, for Jedda.
" China, for Dunkirk.
" Malda, for Calcutta and Coasts.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 16.

FROM LONDON.

Assam s—1 case gold jewellery, (Rs. 3,533) S Jamsetjee Khan; 5 packages printing, and 125 packages writing paper, Sk A Sk Dawood; 2 cases stationery, Tract and Book Society.

Rosetta s—5 cases brandy and 8 cases claret, B Warburton and Co.

Nepaul s—18 cases wine, W Watson and Co; 35 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

Clyde s—38 cases brandy, B Warburton and Co.

Brindisi s—1 hogshead brandy, D Cowasjee.

Westbourne s—393 kegs paint of sorts, S Tayebjee & Co.; 2 cases writing paper and stationery, H Abdulally; 2 cases envelopes, M Cumroodeen; 726 kegs white zinc paint, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 176 kegs paint and 25 drums boiled linseed oil, N Surufally; 189 kegs white zinc paint, M M Mody; 138 kegs rose nails, H Lalmia; 240 kegs paint of sorts and 80 kegs white zinc paint, and 1 cask soft soap, A Hassan Heptoola; 10 cases medicine other sorts, R Eduljee; 724 kegs paints, 5 cases varnish and 3 cases earthenware, Joseph Soares; 100 bundles copper sheets and 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Ralli Brothers.

eddo s—35 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—6 cases whisky, King King and Co.

Victoria s—5 cases sherry, King King and Co; 125 casks beer, Framji Sands and Co; 24 cases wine, W and A Graham and Co; 60 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—21 cases clocks, M Crusetjee; 70 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Clan Murray s—50 cases copper sheets, W and A Graham and Co; 1 case champagne, King, King and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Assam s—1 case metal silver and gold watches, West End Watch Co; 1 case gold silver and metal watches, P Ruttonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Jeddo s—80 cases eau-de-cologne, A Blascheck and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Victoria s—475 cases brandy, D Cowasjee Oomreghur; 200 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BAGDAD.

Assyria s—1 bundle silver coins (Rs. 2,200) Lisa Ezekel.

FROM MASSOA.

Mamilla s—1 package gold coins, (Rs. 2,400) N Nanjee; 1 package gold coins (Rs. 7,000), V Vussonjee; 4 packages gold coins (Rs. 8,700), O Heerjee.

FROM JEDDA.

Adria s—3 bundles silver and gold cases (Rs 4,925), J Purmanundas.

FROM ADEN.

Assam s—1 box gold coins, C Tayebally and Son.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—24 bales wool, S Premjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, A Salmon and Co.

Victoria s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—20 bales hides, Hajee Hassan Oomer; 27 cwts woollen carpets, M Goverdhandass; 7 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Waverley s—1,050 cwts myrabollams and 675 cwts galls, A Salmon and Co; 1,999 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 816 cwts crushed bones, F M Rahimbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

China s—3,940 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts wheat, L Poonsee and Co; 500 cwts linseed and 4,600½ cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—18,900 cwts wheat, 3,012 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts groundnuts and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

Euxine s—150 cwts groundnuts, 600 cwts gingellyseed and 6,900 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—4,002½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victoria s—10 bales woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

OR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—53 bales cotton, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

OR HONGKONG.

Rhosina s—6 cwts fishmaws, A C Esmailjee; 75 bales twist, N B Mody; 41 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co; 136 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 30 bales twist, M Huruckchund; 300 bales twist, D Sassoon; 100 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 16 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 150 bales twist, M Cowasjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rhosina s—11 bales twist, C Bazonji.

FOR KOBE.

Rhosina s—31 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, July 15.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·689
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·867
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	647
Fall of Rain	1·94
Total fall during month	6·43
" year	11·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th inst.	0·16

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT—JULY 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

492—Hore C and B—Lilladhur Shamjee vs Bachoobai and another—Little S F and N.—Part heard.

493—Little S F and N—Bachoobai and another vs Lilladhur Shamji—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

472—Hore C and B—Cooverjee Ludha and another vs. Moorarjee Poonja.—Romanjee and H. (For disposal.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

124-85—Macfarlane and E—Moosa Abdul Latiff and another, vs. Narsingdas Mooltanchund and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.

159-85—Jefferson B and D—Ramjee Settiba, vs Potoobai and others—Janardhun G.

110-85—Tobin and R—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, vs. Cazbai—Tyabji and D.

5937-85—Tyabjee and D—Kajbai, vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Tobin and R—(Small Cause Court suit.)

182-85—Thakurdas and D—Dewjee Vussonjee, vs Nursey Govindjee and others—Hore, C and B.

209-83—Little, S, F and N—Kanji Mulji, vs Gopall Purshotum—Mooljee B B.

216-83—Mulji B B—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others, vs Canji Mulji and another—Little, S. F. and N.

268-83—Mulji B B—Gopalji Purshotum and others, vs Canji Mulji—Little S F and N.

15-83—E Wilkin—Ramchunder Rajina, vs Ramchunder Atmaram and others.

372-84—Hore, C and B—Esmail Haji Oosman, vs Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla Rahim, vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D and P., G and S—Part heard.

349-84—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Ahmed Satar, vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Payne G and S.

251-84—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Visram and others, vs Alexander M Pope and others—Hore C and B.

265-84—Hore C and B—C Douglas and others, vs Dayabhoy Cullianjee and others—Little S F and N

156-85—Hore C and B—Sir Albert A David Sassoon and others, vs Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff and others—Macfarlane and E

176-84—Little S, F and N—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail vs Hajee Esmail Seedick and others—Payne, G & S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 16.

Swann, Lieut., 1st Gren., on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 16.

Seton, Lieut.-Col., Bg. Staff Corps, on duty, to Deesa.

JULY 17.

Oldershaw, Brig.-Gen., Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.

Grier, Lieut., R.E., on duty, to Thall Chotiali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 17.

All members changing their addresses are requested to notify the same to the Captains of their Companies or the Adjutant.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—Vol. J. M. Ryrie to A. Troop; and Vol. T. D. Stuart to B. Company.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, July 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut-Col R Bythell, B S C, are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Judicial Dept.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major W I LeBreton, S C, Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C :—Lieut A Wilson, of the 1st Battn Manchester Regt, Offg Wing Officer 13th Regt N I, 3rd March 1883.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 231 days on medical certificate from date of landing in Europe (being the residue of the furlough granted him by Govt Genl Order 3rd Nov 1883, from which he was recalled) with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Col DeL R Wooldridge, S C, Assist Commissary Genl for Transport.

The following appointment is made :—Col W Luckhardt, CB to officiate as Assist Commissary General for Transport, vice Lieut-Col Wooldridge.

Lieut W Ayerst, 2nd Batt North Stafford Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the B S C

Lieut M J Tighe, 1st Battn Leinster Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the B S C.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-three days on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut W G Alban, S C, Wing Officer, 13th Regt N I.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, the official designation of Personal Assist to the Adjt Genl, Bombay, is conferred on Mr J S Wood (now Head Clerk, Adjt Genl's Office) as a personal distinction.

B V R C.—The following appointment is made with effect from the 2nd July 1885 :—Capt A W Prior, 2nd Battn North Stafford Regt, to be Adjt of the Corps vice Capt A H Atkinson, resigned.

Sind V R C—Lieut H Batty is permitted to resign his commission.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer has been allowed by the Secy of State of India to resign the Service :—Sub-Assist Apothey W A Clement, Subordinate Medl Dept, 2nd June.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Surgn-Major W Nolan, M D, I M D, Supdt Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

The following promotions are ordered in the Commissariat Dept consequent on the retirement of Col H R M Van Heythuysen, Assist Commissary Genl, 1st Class, to have effect from 31st May 1885 :—Lieut-Col C Swinhoe, Assist Commissary Genl, second class, (now Depy Commissary Genl, Sind,) to be Assist Commissary Genl, first class; Col E S Walcott, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, first class, (now Assist Commissary Genl, first class, Suakim Expeditionary Force,) to be Assist Commissary Genl second class; Major T Teed, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, first class, substantive pro tem, is confirmed in that grade; Capt G C Dobbs, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, second class, substantive pro tem, is confirmed in that grade; and Lieut H B Warden, Sub-Assist Commissary Genl first class, substantive pro tem, is confirmed in that grade.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C Walford, M A, Chaplain of Belgaum Camp, is granted furlough to Europe for six months, with effect from the 30th May.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt M B Salmon, Assist Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Pol Agent, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his own, from the 7th to the 23rd ult.

The services of Capt A Wapshare, Acting Second Assist to the Pol Resident at Aden, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 2nd prox.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Thakurdas Mathuradas, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Borsad in the district of Ahmedabad, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

Mr J F Fernandez, Depy Colr and City Magte, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr P Ryan, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Presy Magte in the place of Mr Dosabhoy Framji, CSI, during his absence on privilege leave, or till further orders, and Mr Shivsankar Govindram to act as Presy Magte vice Mr P Ryan, or till further orders.

The Hon J R Naylor, on Special Duty, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-seven days from the 12th August.

Rao Saheb Malhar Martand Nadgir received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bagalkot in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist on the 1st inst.

Mr Shripad Babaji Thakur relinquished charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar on the 3rd inst.

Mr C G W Macpherson, C I E, and Dr A D Pollen respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Special Judge under Act XVII of 1879, on the 8th inst.

Mr H G Gell and Sir F H Souter, C S I, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commr of Police, Bombay, on the 8th inst.

Messrs. J G Smith and H G Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Commr of Police, Bombay, on the 8th inst.

Messrs W C Rand and C G Dodgson, First Class Magtes in the district of Satara, are invested each with the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule of the Act X of 1882.

Rao Saheb Govind Wasudeo Kanitkar received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nevasa in the district of Ahmednagar on 2nd inst.

Mr F C O Beaman delivered over charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 4th inst.

Mr W R Hamilton is appointed to act as City Magis of Ahmedabad and as Cant Magiste at that station, in addition to his duties as City Magte, during the absence of Mr Fernandez on privilege leave, or till further orders.

Mr J Alcock is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpore during the absence of Mr Hammick, or till further orders.

In supersession of previous orders Dr A D Pollen is allowed, on his return from leave, to rejoin his appointment of Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and Mr E T Candy is appointed to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence of the Hon. Mr Naylor, or till further orders.

Messrs E Lawrence and C G W Macpherson, CIE, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Under Secy to Govt in the Political, Judicial and Educational Depts, and Secy to the Council of the Govr for making Laws and Regulations on the 9th inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Balkrishna Vishnu Bhide, First Assistant Master, Satara High School, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the duties of Head Master of that school from the 16th February to the 29th March last, both days inclusive.

Mr Nowrozji M Pajnigar assumed charge of the duties of Head Master of the Shikarpur High School on the 20th ult.

Mr Vaman Abajee Modak, BA, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months from the date on which he is relieved.

Mr Vithal Narayan Pathak, M A, is appointed to act as Principal of the Elphinstone High School during the absence of Mr Vaman Abaji Modak, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Lawrence, CS, to do duty as Asst Collr, Poona.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W T Morison, C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Panch Mahals, in addition to his duties as Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer, Panch Mahals, until further orders.

Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Balaji, Dist Depy Collr, Bijapur, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days with effect from 8th June.

Mr T D Mackenzie, C S, Collr of Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 25th Augt, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Babaji, Huzur Depy Collr, Khandesh, is allowed extraordinary leave without allowances for three months in continuation of the leave on medical certificate for three months granted to him under Govt Notification No. 4252, dated 27th May.

Mr G M Urquhart, C S, to be Assist to the Collr of Surat.

Mr R A Gamble, C S, to be Assist to the Collr of Dharwar.

Mr H R Cooke, C S, was appointed to act as Collr and Magte of the district of Satara and Dist Registrar and Polical Agent, Satara, 20th May to 24th June.

Mr A S Moriarty, C S, Assist Collr, Poona, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. W R Pratt has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, with effect from the 1st June.

Mr A D Younghusband, C S, Asst Collr, Panch Mahals, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr Ganpatrao Damodar Panse, C S, on his return to duty, to be Asst Collr, Surat, and Mr Kharsedji Ratanji Bamanji C S, on being relieved by Mr G D Panse, C S. to be Asst Collr, Khandesh.

Mr G F Sheppard, C S, Commis Northern Divn, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from such date in Sept next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, Assist Collr of Customs, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India 14 weeks' extraordinary leave without pay in extension of the leave already granted to him.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surg Jamshedji Bhikaji Unwalla, L M and S, has been placed on general duty, Bombay, and attached to the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr R Levingstone to be Hony Asst Engr, first grade, with effect from 1st April 1885.

Mr Bulwant Bapoo Fudkey to be Hony Assist Engr, second grade, with effect from 28th May 1885.

Mr. Wood is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Govt of Bombay to that under the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

Mr J Tate, Ex Engr, Fuleli Canals, acted as Ex Engr, Hyderabad Canals, from 15th to 25th June 1885, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr Becharlal Jiwanlal, Chitnis to the Commr, Northern Divn, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Anand in Kaira during the absence of Khan Saheb Dinsha Jamsetji on privilege leave.

Messrs M Kennedy and J E Down respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Bijapur, on the 7th inst.

Messrs H A Acworth and H L Wright respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Collr of Salt Revenue, Southern Divn on the 2nd inst.

Surgns K R Kirtiker and A W F Street respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commr, Western Registration Dist, on the 8th inst.

The District Judge of Surat has granted Rao Saheb Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta, Subordinate Judge of Bulsar, one month's privilege leave on half pay from the 6th inst, inclusive.

Surgn C J Addison and Surgn-Major R H Batty, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmednagar Dist Jail on the 6th inst.

Assist Surgns Palanji Hormusji Dadachanji, L M and S, and Rustomji Jamshedji Kapadia, L M and S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Nara Dist Jail on the 1st inst.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieut-Cols—Maj and Brevet Col John Edmond Waller, Gen List, Infy, 4th July 1885; Maj Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, Genl List, Infy, 9th July, 1885.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Brevet Lieut-Col B Blood, R E, to the Mily Works Dept, notified in G G O No 210 of 1885, is as a Supernumerary Exec Engr, 4th grade.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Engr Estab from 1st Jan 1885 :—

Capt N Arnott, R E, from Exec Engr 1st grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 1s grade.

Capt H W Duperier, R E, from Exec Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, to be Exec Engr, 2nd grade.

Capt G Davidson, R E, from Exec Engr, 4th grade, to be Exec Engr, 3rd grade.

Lieut C A R Browne, R E, from Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade.

The permanent promotion of Capt C C Ellis, R E, to Exec Engr 4th grade, and of Lieut R F Allen, R E, to Asst Engr 1st grade, notified in G G O No 163, dated the 20th Mar 1885, from the 7th Jan 1885, are antedated to the 1st Jan, 1885.

The following sub pro tem promotions are made in Engr Estab of the M W D from 1st Jan 1885 :—

Capt H Finnis, R E, from Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade.

Lieut F H Oldfield, R E, from Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade.

The permanent promotion of Capt R Finnis, R E, to Exec Engr 4th grade, notified in G G O No 193, dated 20th Mar 1885, and the sub pro tem promotion of Capt R V Phillpotts, R E, to Exec Engr, 4th grade, notified in G G O No 161 of 20th Mar, 1885, are cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G L Molesworth, C I E, Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for State Railways, is granted 6 months' special leave from the 7th Aug, 1885, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr T Wood, Class III, Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways, is appointed to act as Stock Verifier for State Railways.

Mr. Wood is transferred from the Estab under the control of the Govt of Bombay to that under the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions from 30th Apl, 1885 :—

Mr A C Cregeen, Superintending Engr, 1st class, sub pro tem, to Chief Engr, 3rd class.

Mr J W Buyers, Exec Engr, 1st grade, to Superintending Engr, 3rd class.

Mr F L O'Callaghan, C I E, Superintending Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, is transferred in the interests of the public service, from the Sind-Sagar State Railway to the Bolan Railway, and appointed Engr-in-Chief of the latter line.

Mr. F. R. Upcott, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed to act as Engr-in-Chief of the Sind-Sagar Railway, vice Mr. O'Callaghan, from the 17th June, 1885.

Mr W B Garte, Exec Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extraordinary leave for 3 months, without pay on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted in P W D Notification No. 301, dated 17th Dec 1884.

Mr H Lambert, Engr-in-Chief Bellary-Kistna State Railway, is, in addition to his own duties, appointed to the charge of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway until further orders.

Mr G S E Rice, Traffic Candidate, is promoted to Class IV of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways, Traffic Dept, from 1st Apl, 1885.

Maj W J Heaviside, R E, Depy Supdt, Survey of India, having submitted a medical certificate, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days from 14th inst, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr G S T Harris, C E, Exec Engr of the Rewa State, is granted furlough to Europe for 18 months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from 8th May 1885.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P W D.

Mr D M Litster, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed as Personal Asst to Supdg Engr, Central India, from 19th June 1885.

Mr A Stoddard, Exec Engr, 1st grade, has been granted 6 months' leave on medical certificate out of India, from 20th June 1885, on which date Mr F M Scott, Asst Engr 1st grade, assumed charge of Indor Div, until further orders.

MESSRS. STEPHENS BROS.
DENTAL SURGEONS,
19, RAMPART-ROW,
(Opposite Temple Bar)
FEES MODERATE. PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
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Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

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FOR THE GUIDANCE of those REQUIRING SPECTACLES who are NOT conveniently ABLE to VISIT ME, I will SEND GRATIS on application a PAMPHLET with instructions how to get properly suited.
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BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WATSON—July 12, at Kolhapur, the wife of Col. J. W. Watson, Acting Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

HALLIDAY—FORBES—June 29, at Dumkah, Sonthal Pergunnahs, by the Rev. T. F. Cole, Mr. William Frederick Halliday, to Lilian Hope, eldest daughter of Mr. Lestock Reid Forbes, Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and grand-daughter of the late John Alexander Forbes, of the Bombay Civil Service.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1885.

THERE is no concealing the fact that new reasons have arisen for uneasiness in regard to affairs across the frontier. The *Standard* telegram announcing that the Afghans have applied to the Boundary Commission to organise the defence of Herat throws more than sufficient light upon the rapid movement of the Commission upon the place. We now know why Sir John Ridgeway and his comrades have gone to Herat. They have gone there because the Afghans asked them to go there. Nor, if all that has been reported for days regarding the movements of the Russian forces is true, is it difficult to understand why the request was made. If the Russians are sending forward reinforcements to Sarrakhs and Merv and Pul-i-Khisti, and the strength of their posts in the neighbourhood of the Zulfikar Pass has been increased, there is abundant ground for the anxiety which the Amir's people have shown. It is, of course, well to give a passing thought to the fact that some of the alarms of the day rest upon reports which as yet have scarcely been authenticated. Lord Randolph Churchill gave the statement about Russian preparations at Zulficar as "a rumour," and we need not forget that not rumours only, but positive statements which have come from that part of the world of late have had to be largely modified, and in some cases altogether withdrawn. The Russian occupation of Meruchak, for instance, though it was officially announced in Parliament at the beginning of April, proved to be imaginary, and some not less serious rumours have time after time turned out to be considerable exaggerations of inconsiderable realities. Yet no wholesome incredulity can obscure the undoubtedly serious elements in the situation. Public opinion at home, which had remained in a fairly hopeful mood until Tuesday, when consols were still at par, became agitated with the news which Wednesday brought, and there was a sudden drop of one and a quarter, bringing the closing rate of the day to ninety-eight and three-quarters. Our own more sensitive market had anticipated and gone beyond this some days before, and if Consols could remain at a hundred after Lord Salisbury's significant reference last week to vigorous preparations for going beyond our frontier, it must have been in no spirit of panic that the London market gave way this week. It seems as though coolness and self-possession itself were not proof against the threatening elements which the situation once more presents—as though a public which really desires to believe in peace found it very hard to do so. The other day the worst feature in the case was in the fact that the Russian Government, while avowing that they are in agreement with England on every question that was in dispute save one—and that a mere matter of phrasing—had not yet come to an agreement upon that particular question. When a negotiator refuses to sign a contract because the "t's" are not crossed as he would cross them, and the "i's" are not dotted as he would dot them, we suspect that he has some other reason for leaving the document unexecuted than his care for the "t's" and "i's." Some such reason was there for the distrust which the attitude of Russia for the past few weeks has excited. But the reason grew greater when it was known that not only was Russia very persistent in keeping open a discussion which she might well have closed long since, but that all this time she was strengthening her military position in Central Asia. Dilatory at St. Petersburg, she was precipitate at Sarrakhs and in the regions around, and is it any wonder if in the light of the news that comes to-day people ask whether her diplomatists have been engaged in any more serious task than that of covering the advance of her generals?

On our own side the conditions have been altered in an important respect by the request of the Afghans that we should direct the defence of Herat. It does not appear whether the request has come from the Amir himself or from the Herat chieftains. If the overtures came from the latter, they would be less formal than if they came from Kabul, but they would be more spontaneous, and a safer indication of the feelings of the people themselves towards us. If it would be an advantage to us to enter the country on the appeal of the Amir, it would be a greater advantage to enter on the appeal of the Afghans, which would be a stronger warrant, and would give a more valid assurance of co-operation. For that reason the appeal to the Boundary Commission is one of the most noteworthy incidents, from a political point of view, that have occurred on that side since the Rawul Pindi Durbar, for it makes the Afghan factor in the frontier problem seem a less uncertain quantity than it has hitherto been. We suppose there is no need to point out that a British organisation of the defence of Herat would not necessarily or even probably involve a British advance upon that place. Our points of resistance would be chosen elsewhere, and it is almost certain that the furthermost of them would not be beyond Kandahar. Whether or not the policy of Russia forces us to go thus far, she can at least force upon us military expenditure and military preparations which will heavily burden our budgets. If we escape the calamity of war, we shall not escape the embarrassments of an armed peace. All sorts of estimates have been framed by military politicians who have endeavoured to realise the weight of the new responsibilities which would be entailed by the presence of Russian forces within striking distance of our frontier. Large increases of the European army in India, and still larger increases of the native army, either by means of more abundant recruiting or by the formation of reserves, figure in these forecasts of the new necessities with which we are threatened. Large outlays on frontier railways, as we already see, are inevitable; some are already budgeted, and they are only instalments of a comprehensive programme. The burden will be heavy at the best, and it will seem the heavier since these augmentations in our expenditure for the defence of the Empire will lessen the means available for its internal development. The time seems appropriate for asking if in one important particular the Government of India are doing their best to augment the defensive capacity of the Empire without unnecessarily augmenting the burdens of the people.

More than three months have passed since in what seemed to be a day of emergency the native Chiefs and Princes of India made a demonstration of loyalty which was as enthusiastic as it was spontaneous. The demonstration met with the most cordial recognition in the highest quarters both here and at home, and it was said over and over again that it was worth while to have gone through such a crisis to evoke such a splendid manifestation of attachment to the Empire. But here the recognition ended. Everybody knows that the Princes who had offered to put the whole resources of their States at the service of the Government of India if they were needed to repel Russian aggression could place in the field rather more than a quarter of a million armed men, and not a few eminent personages urged that advantage should be taken of the offer, by at least preparing some of the armies of the Native States for facing the realities of war. But from that day to this nothing has been done in the matter, and to day, when the movements of Russia once more challenge us to decide in what way we shall defend the Empire, the fighting material which is within our gates waiting for employment is about as available for use as though Holkar and the Nizam were the rulers of States on another continent, or as though the resources that were offered us a few months ago were scattered amongst some Polynesian islands. The Chiefs who poured their offers at the Viceroy's feet were quite alive to their own interests. They knew what the presence of Russia in India would mean to them; they knew the part that policy as well as loyalty would impose upon them. Have we, in contenting ourselves with a sentimental and complimentary acknowledgment of their loyalty, shown as keen a perception of our own interests as they have of theirs? We must add to the strength of our army, it is said over and over again, and all sorts of methods are discussed, not one of which can be adopted without seriously adding to the financial burdens of India. The one method against which no such objection could be brought, and the operation of which need not in any appreciable degree retard the execution of our programme of railways and public works, is set aside, not for any reasons that are specifically assigned against it, but apparently because of its novelty. And so it is that if war is thrust upon us we shall, through our deliberate choice, fight with the most expensive weapons, when others are freely offered us. Is that an Imperial policy which shrinks from employing some of the most easily available of the resources of the Empire in its defence?

WHILE the Abkari system in this Presidency is on its trial, the least which one would expect Government to do would be to exercise a certain degree of caution in their efforts to force the system on Chiefs of neighbouring native territory. About five months ago the Government of Sir James Fergusson invited the Chiefs of Dhurrumpore and Bansda to Bombay to confer with them and negotiate for leasing to the British Government the whole of their Abkari revenue. The object of acquiring such leases was plainly to strengthen the hands of the Government in approaching the Gaekwar, urging him to adopt the British system throughout his territory. It is not known exactly what reception the proposals of the Bombay Government met with from the Dhurumpore and Bansda Chiefs. But it is certain that the offer to lease the Abkari rights of the two Native States met with distinct refusal. Yet though the Government was thus disappointed in its efforts to get the Abkari rights of the two States, it succeeded in securing from the Chiefs terms which, though they did not exactly amount to direct leases, gave what was almost tantamount to direct leases—a control over the native Abkari systems. The Bombay authorities got the two Chiefs to agree that as regards the levy of rates of taxation, prices and strengths of liquors on sale, and standards of measurement, and the system of management, the Abkari arrangements of the two States should be assimilated to the British system; that the provisions of the Abkari laws, rules, and regulations in force in British territory should be adopted by the States; that distilleries should be established in such places in the native territory as might be determined upon by the Chiefs and the Agent to the Governor of Bombay, no change in the location of such distilleries being allowed without the previous consent thereto of the Agent. By another stipulation it was agreed that the Chiefs should furnish promptly to the Agent all information and accounts relating to the manufacture and sale of liquor, and the system of management followed, that might from time to time be called for by the Agent, and to permit the inspection of distilleries and shops in their territories by any officer not below the rank of a mamlatdar who may be specially deputed for the purpose by the Agent, and who shall report thereupon to the Agent. A general understanding was also arrived at, that no shops for the sale of liquor should be allowed at places within three miles of distance from the frontier either in British or native territory. The two Chiefs have been made to sign their agreements based upon these terms by a gentle pressure, known in political phraseology as the "advice" of the Political Agent. Scarcely, however, have the agreements been formally signed than the Chiefs discover that there is more in the arrangement than there seemed to be. Their agreement clearly provided that an officer not below the rank of a mamlatdar would be appointed to the inspection duty in their States. But certain Abkari officers are considered to be "not below the rank of a mamlatdar," and it is now proposed to appoint them to the duty of inspecting the distilleries and liquors in Dhurrumpore and Bansda territories—the very men against whose appointment a warning note was sounded and fears expressed by the Chiefs long ere the agreements were signed. Such fears had their origin in the well-grounded belief that, however efficient their Abkari administration may prove itself, it was to the interest of the Abkari Department to pick holes in it and to exercise unnecessary interference, apparently with the object of improving the system, but really for the purpose of embarrassing the Chiefs into surrendering their Abkari control to the Government Abkari Department. In vain have the Chiefs protested against the appointment of officers of an interested Department to the duty of inspecting their distilleries. Thus far their representations have made no impression on the Political Department, who have endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to persuade the Chiefs how mistaken they are as regards the Abkari officers, and how useful their knowledge and experience would be to the local officials in showing them how to improve their system and their revenue. Nothing, it seems to us, brings our methods more into question with the higher and more intelligent classes in the country than this vigorous attempt on the part of the Abkari Department to follow the true instincts of the trader in developing its business. It would seem at the same time that the promises of increased revenue have proved too strong even for the two Chiefs. We are not surprised to hear that they have applied to Government to be permitted to plant additional distilleries in the different divisions of their States. The Government may feel disposed to resist this demand, which would most likely lead to increased liquor traffic. Thus it comes to pass that while the desire of increased revenue on the one hand impels our own Abkari Department to obtain an extended control over the Abkari arrangements in native States, on the other hand the Native Chiefs, following our example, endeavour to develop the drinking trade within the limits of their territories.

THE vexed question of commission on out-turn versus commission on profits is once more being discussed in the Bombay cotton spinning trade. The question has been brought forward in a very direct and practical manner—in the manner, indeed, which has always been most in favour whenever ways and means of checking what has long been deemed to be a very dubious feature in the Bombay trade has been brought under discussion. The directors of the mill in question, the Queen Spinning Mill, have been warned by a shareholder that they will be held responsible for knowingly working it at a loss. Since the shareholder is a lawyer his letter must be a lawyer's letter, and as lawyer's letters usually lead to law, we suppose that more will be heard hereafter of the question raised by Mr. Reginald Gilbert in his correspondence with Messrs. Heeramanek. The correspondence began on the 5th of June, when Mr. Gilbert wrote to the chairman and directors of the company, saying he was informed that the mill commenced to work about three months ago at a loss, and had continued to work at a loss ever since. It must have been apparent to the chairman and directors, he said, that the mill could not work at a profit; and as a shareholder, Mr. Gilbert desired to know the reasons which induced them to permit the mill to commence working, meantime giving them notice, on behalf of himself and the other shareholders, that he held them all personally liable for the loss. In replying to this Messrs. K. M. Heeramanek and Co., secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the mill, said that the directors, in commencing to work the mill at the time they did, acted entirely within their powers, and, in their opinion, for the benefit of the shareholders generally. Should Mr. Gilbert feel dissatisfied with what had been done, it was open to him to have an extraordinary general meeting of the company called and the policy of the directors discussed. In a rejoinder to this Mr. Gilbert asked to be informed how and why the directors, in commencing to work the mill at a heavy loss, were of opinion that it was "for the benefit of the shareholders generally," saying he should feel thankful for full information to enable him to decide what course he should adopt. To this Messrs. Heeramanek and Co. replied that the directors were quite prepared to justify their action to the shareholders at a general meeting, but they could not undertake to discuss the particulars of the working of the mill with each individual shareholder; and that in starting the mill when they did, they followed what appeared to them the best course. They added that the statement that the directors knowingly commenced to work at a heavy loss was incorrect. And so the matter stands. But the numerous shareholders to whom the commission on out-turn agent has long been a *bête noire* will be disappointed if nothing more is heard of it. It is for Mr. Gilbert to decide whether the controversy shall be continued before a general meeting of the shareholders, or before another tribunal. But when a gentleman of legal mind and legal habits tells a board of directors that he shall hold them personally responsible for his money it looks as though he meant fighting.

THE Abkari Department, whatever the merits or demerits of its administration may be, has a wonderful faculty for keeping itself in evidence. It has revived its quarrel with the Bhandaris who have been on strike for nearly a year by sending for the obstinate toddy-drawers, and telling them that unless they resume operations within three days their contracts will be given to someone else. This may bring the strike to an end, but it will scarcely end the discontent which has prevailed amongst the Bhandaris since they found that their occupation was being taken from them by the increased tree rent that was being demanded in the island of Bombay. And the effects are not confined to them. The recent Administration Report of the Abkari Department stated that only about 500 cocoanut trees were now being tapped on the island, against 18,000 last year.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Simla on the 12th instant, says that the postponement of the rains in Bombay and Upper India is a great triumph for Mr. Blandford—the weathercock of India—as he predicted it when we had the unusual rains early in May. The heat at Simla is unusual. In Lahore the heat is terrible; the mean temperature is 97°, with the atmosphere so damp that a thermantidote is no use. Not a breath of air stirs, day or night.

MY INDIAN LOVES.

IV.

Come, let me set my lips to thine,
And taste of bliss,
And draw thy breath to mix with mine
In one long kiss!
That fragrant breath that scents the air,
And fills the room,
And sheds about my beard and hair
Its sweet perfume!

Come, let my soft caressing touch
About thee stray,
And o'er the form I love so much
Still idly stray!
That rounded form, so smooth and straight,
So firm and slight,
'Tis but a touch to lift thy weight
So dainty light!

Some scorn thine Eastern birth, and charms
Of dusky hue—
I ween the spark thy bosom warms
Is hot and true
As any 'neath a fairer skin
In western clime—
So we will never heed their din,
My Trichy Prime!

PARISIAN TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 26.

THE private letters of the late Admiral Courbet, which have been given to the public (very indiscreetly, one must think), are creating a sensation. The terrible criticisms which they contain of the French Government are undeniably just, and therefore in the highest degree irritating to politicians of every phase of opinion, because they reflect injuriously, not merely upon a faction, but upon France. In August, 1884, he writes :—"You may guess the figure our Navy cuts, while our diplomatists are exchanging their notes and conferences. . . . The miserable part we are made to play here by the will of our masters is bringing disgrace upon our flag and the national honour." Again, in November, 1884 :—"To this state of things, hardly capable of being made worse, Jupiter Ferry is always adding some new cause of embarrassment. The master of our masters seems to have only one aim—to *ménager* neutrals and China, let our soldiers and sailors perish as they may, fighting to no purpose. He has evidently become a prey to that state of imbecility which precipitates the fall of Governments by the degradation of the national honour." One cannot help wondering whether Lord Wolseley's private letters from Egypt will ever be published. He has had experiences which enable him to sympathise with Admiral Courbet. Does his lordship weep over the fall, the day before yesterday, of the Gladstone administration? Will he publish his criticisms of it? Will he publish a book on "The Policy of Hesitation"? or a pamphlet on "The pleasures of swinging upon a gate"? or a jeremiad in blank verse on "The beginning and the end of the Suakim Railway"?

It seems odd that there should have been a Ministerial crisis at the same moment in Madrid, Rome, and London. The *Debats* thinks that "the tide is rising" which will show the irresistible power of advancing democracy; and that this will be seen in England soon, whether Whigs or Tories are in the ascendant.

The Sanitary Conference at Rome has decided that no vessel is to leave India without inspection, and that there is to be in every case another inspection at Aden. As there is always more or less cholera in India, the delays caused by such harassing inspections will be intolerable. Shipmasters would as soon go round the Cape as submit to be worried in this manner. It is said that the French and German delegates combined to get this new regulation carried. French journals accuse England of having brought cholera into France last year by opposing the needful sanitary regulations at the Suez Canal. *Perfide Albion* is largely to blame for all the calamities which have afflicted France for ages. Had we been good neighbours, we should have helped Napoleon III. against Germany in 1870. Our neutrality at that time never can be forgiven. John Bull is the most selfish wretch in the world. He is in favour of whatever may bring grist to his mill, and opposed to whatever can benefit only other people. If John Bull were out of the way, and London in ruins, Paris would be the capital of the world, and France would be Paradise. What a *monstrum horrendum ingens* is green-eyed jealousy! Notwithstanding plausible professions and polite forms of salutation, we seem to be yet a long way from loving our neighbours as ourselves. Even the Prince of Wales and Lord Randolph Churchill find it difficult, we are told; but they have set the world a good example by making a sublime effort. France may be excused for being just now a little out of temper. The conquest of Tongking and Formosa has been awfully expensive. The French ships have been so shattered by the shot and shell of the Celestials that the £8,000,000 voted to carry on the war when M. Ferry went out and the present Ministry came in will not be sufficient to pay for the repairs! An additional sum of £112,000 (sterling money, observe, not francs) will be required to put the fleet into decent condition. This is worse than our own Egyptian bill. "The gentlemen of France" begin to feel that the conquest of a few more Chinese islands and provinces would be more ruinous than another Sedan. The peace party in the State is beginning to look up. If after spending millions upon millions of money, and throwing away tens of thousands of human lives, we have to settle the matter after all by diplomacy, why not leave out the fighting, and stick to diplomacy, which is so much less expensive? Thus the *ouvriers* are beginning to argue. Fighting in Tonking means dear bread and meat in France. Even the women begin to see it. Professor Seeley's plan of a confederation of the States of Europe, like the United States of America—the abolition of standing armies—the decision of all questions by a European Parliament or Congress—and the carrying out of its decisions by a European police—would find favour to-day among the taxpayers of France. The revelation of the condition of the Navy, and of the sum required to repair it, coming upon the reading public at the same time with Admiral Courbet's mortifying letters, may be said to have startled a somewhat frivolous nation into thoughtfulness. Journalists themselves feel the pressure of taxation. The shortsighted country squire who lost sixpence in a ditch, and employed three men at a shilling a day to look for it, has been laughed at as a monster of stupidity. But let us think a moment—the French workman is virtually saying to himself—how many a time has France played a losing game quite as ridiculous! And other working men in other countries may reasonably soliloquise in a like strain! It is true that a good deal of the money spent is spent in the purchase of ships and armaments and war material of a hundred kinds, and that certain trades benefit for a time by receiving a share of the expenditure. But the loss to the nation in money—not to speak of the loss of thousands of brave bread-winners—immensely outweighs the temporary advantages derived by the favoured few.

Mrs. J. W. Mackay, wife of "the richest man in the world," has left Paris, it is said permanently, and taken up her abode in London. Rich Americans are now the fashion in the English metropolis. Some of them have got into the Prince of Wales's set—a set very exclusive, as might be supposed. An American lady says, "His Royal Highness is a true knight of the round table, and to be admitted within its circle one must have genius, talent, wit, or beauty in a marked degree. The Princess of Wales is the most beautiful woman in London." Mrs. J. W. Mackay is to espouse the cause of her husband's country—the emerald isle—and to dispense some of his millions towards ameliorating the condition of his poverty-stricken compatriots. The lady will be much missed in Paris, where she supports one Roman Catholic chapel almost entirely, I believe, and gives most liberally to the poor. The authority above quoted says, writing from London, "Flirting seems to be a *specialité des demoiselles Anglaises*. The matrons are interested in politics, charities, and philanthropical works, which give a satisfying tone to society over here, quite unknown in Paris or other Continental capitals."

In France the number of persons punished in 1875 for being drunk in public was 98,000. In 1880 the number fell to 60,000. In 1885 it is expected that the decrease will be found to have continued proportionally. Certainly drunkenness on the streets is here a rare phenomenon compared with what one sees in any large town of Great Britain or Ireland. A drunken woman is scarcely ever seen in Paris, at least in the daytime; and now there is scarcely any night. With bright moonlight from sunset to sunrise, it is difficult even for topers to "make a night of it." Perhaps one reason why drunkenness is diminishing so steadily is, that the wine and brandy are so abominably bad. Most of the wine consumed by the classes most likely to go to excess has never had any connection with vines. It is manufactured by chemists who find the business profitable, and the public are not protected. Bordeaux at six-pence a bottle is *vin ordinaire*. It has to be sold wholesale at three-pence or four-pence, to leave a sufficient margin for the dealers. Grape-juice in these days cannot be had at such a price. A liquid called "brandy" can be had at eighteen-pence a bottle, and it is very intoxicating, no doubt. If a cabman resolves to make himself drunk, he can do it at a moderate price, and suffer immoderately next day. Almost the only persons I ever see drunk are cabmen. Their temptations are strong, and so is their liquor, which might be truthfully labelled D. T.

Immense improvements are going on steadily in the old quarters of Paris. One who knew Paris well eight or ten years ago might easily lose himself to-day in the magnificent new streets in districts once familiar. Passy, Auteuil, and other suburbs are scarcely recognisable. On the route from the Madeleine to Père Lachaise, one may pass through miles of new streets: and also on the other side of the Seine, within a short radius from the College de France as a centre. But there is a deficiency of houses for the working classes. The penny boats on the river take thousands of them from places between the Pont de Berry and Charenton down to their work at different points in Paris, and back again in the evening. The three-penny steamers from the Pont Royale to St. Cloud and Suresnes are crowded in this fine weather all day long by tourists and the families of well-to-do people out for a day's pleasure. These are too expensive for the *ouvriers*. The time for holiday excursions of Lycées, and convent-schools, and all sorts of institutions, public and private, for young people, has arrived. By rail or by steamer they get out in half-an-hour into the country with pic-nic arrangements for the day. A cloth is laid upon the green grass, and covered with eatables and drinkables, around which the parties recline with a freedom unknown in the snaky Orient. What would not some of your half-baked, half-stewed readers give for an afternoon's romp on the terrace at St. Cloud, with the Bois de Boulogne and beautiful Paris in panoramic beauty spread out before them? I have said nothing about the political changes in London, though they are to-day the uppermost topic in the minds of Englishmen in Paris. The Grand Old Man did well to decline the earldom.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, JULY 15, EVENING.

Latest advices from Central Asia state that considerable Russian reinforcements have arrived at Merv and Pul-i-Khisti.

SUDDEN MOVE OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in reply to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that a rumour had reached Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Ridgeway that the Russian troops in the neighbourhood of the Zulficar Pass had been increased, but to what extent it was uncertain. His lordship further said that Captains Peacock and Yate have gone to Herat, to which place the Boundary Commission is now moving.

THE DEFENCE OF THE HERAT.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Afghans have requested the British Boundary Commission to direct the defences of Herat.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Sir William Baliol Brett, Master of the Rolls, has been raised to the Peerage under the title of Baron Esher.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

Consols closed yesterday at 98⅞.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN COREA.

THREATENING THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 16.

The China mail of the 2nd July brings interesting advices respecting Russian aggressive movements in opposition to England.

The Russian troops have crossed the Corean frontier 300 miles north of the capital, and have taken possession of Port Lazareff.

This is a splendid harbour, and can be easily defended.

Russia has also seized the Island of Montebello, a short distance to the west of Port Hamilton, thus threatening the British possession on two sides.

There were present at the time eight British ships of war in the latter port.

EVACUATION OF FORMOSA.

The French troops have evacuated Formosa and the Pescadores. The Pekin authorities have ordered the removal of all obstructions to the navigation of the rivers.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN CANTON.

There have been heavy rains throughout the Canton province. These have swollen the river, which had been dammed against the French ships. The water could not escape, and has flooded hundreds of miles of cultivated fields, destroying a vast quantity of the crops and threatening famine. Many thousands of lives have been lost and much property overwhelmed.

THE TEA TRADE.

The Foochow tea trade has been resumed, the dispute having been compromised. A new tea tax is being levied in some of the districts.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE CORPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

A meeting was held yesterday evening at the Mayo Hall, Mr. Girdlestone presiding, for the purpose of forming a branch of the St. John's Ambulance Corps for Bangalore. The meeting was largely attended by military officers and civilians. A committee was formed with Mr. Girdlestone as president, and it was resolved to establish a branch of the Ambulance Corps at once. Mr. and Mrs. Grant Duff and Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts have expressed their willingness to become patrons.

CALCUTTA LAW CASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

Mr. Buskin, a silk broker, Major Thomas, of the Military Department, and Mr. C. Barrow, barrister, have been prosecuted at the Suburban Police Court by Colonel Conway-Gordon, manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, for travelling without a ticket. Judgment was reserved.

The case of the barrister, Mr. C. Barrow vs. Colonel Conway-Gordon for defamation, came before the Presidency Magistrate, and was adjourned until Saturday week.

ARRIVAL OF SIR RIVERS THOMPSON.

The Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by his family and suite, arrived at the Sealdah terminus of the E. B. S. Railway from Darjeeling a little after eleven this morning. A large concourse of European and native gentlemen were present on the platform to receive him.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

A gloom has been cast over Calcutta society by the sudden death yesterday morning, of cholera, of Mr. George Thomas, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Thomas and Company, of this city. His general disposition and kindness had secured him a host of friends. Turfites have lost in him a thoroughgoing sportsman. Out of respect for the memory of the deceased, the tea sales were postponed to Saturday.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Oswald Enge, the German who was convicted by the District Judge of Burdwan for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, appealed to the High Court, and to-day his sentence was reduced to one year only, the judges who heard the appeal being of opinion that as his intention was not to kill the man, the sentence was excessive.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

The earthquake seems to have been general throughout Bengal.

At Mymensingh, except the circuit house, all the buildings have been severely damaged.

At Muktagacha most of the houses are in ruins. Two verandahs of the Rajah's palace came down, and the place is otherwise seriously damaged. Many people were hurt by the fall of mortar.

In the independent State of Cooch Behar many of the arches of the Maharajah's palace, which is in course of erection, have been considerably damaged. The Council buildings are also severely injured.

At Rajshahye almost all the houses suffered much, and several came down. The damage to life and property has not yet been ascertained.

At Dacca three persons are reported to have been killed. Old houses were destroyed, and others cracked.

The Chinsurah barracks and the Hooghly College have been much injured.

The Dumdum barracks were cracked from end to end whilst the soldiers were on parade.

At Nya Dumka and Santhalia the shocks were very severe. The Deputy Commissioner's house is badly injured, as well as the Club.

At Nawadi, on the East Indian Railway line, the undulation of the ground was so severe that the people in the railway yard were obliged to cling to the railings for support.

GOLF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

The golf match between Bangalore and Madras was finished yesterday, and resulted in favour of Bangalore by two holes. Dr. McGann and Mr. Wolsely Smith, for Bangalore, played well the last two rounds.

PUNJAB NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 16.

In consequence of good services during the Amir's visit to Peshawar the Viceroy has appointed Colonel Waterfield, Commissioner of that place, Resident at Baroda, *vice* Colonel Watson, who has obtained his off-reckonings. It is believed that Mr. Elsmie or Colonel Ommanney will succeed Colonel Waterfield.

The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway are exerting their best efforts to complete the line between Saharunpore and Hurdwar. Trollies are already running between Roorkee and Saharunpore, and it is expected that by the 1st of October this section of the line will be open for traffic.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN KASHMERE.

Another violent shock of earthquake occurred in Kashmere yesterday, and slighter ones have occurred since. A violent storm previously uprooted trees, and some houses fell.

SIR O. ST. JOHN.

Sir Oliver St. John is doing very well.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Bombay this evening.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 16.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman reached here yesterday from Calcutta direct.

COLOMBO, JULY 16.

Mail-steamer Shannon, from Calcutta, arrived yesterday.

Mail-steamer Ancona, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera .... 4 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	....	76¾
4½	"	....	78¾
3	"	Consols for account........	98¾
3½	"	Sterling Loan	102¼
4½	"	French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver		....	49 3-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Gleadowe and Viceroy.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Cables, Suakim-Suez and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

SUEZ, July 16.—Mail for Suakim every Friday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, July 15.

10 p.m. .. .. 78·1

THURSDAY, July 16.

6 a.m. .. .. 80·0
10 a.m. .. .. 79·5
2 p.m. .. .. 78·5
4 p.m. .. .. 78·4

AT the High Court yesterday, on an application made by Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the complainant in the Hyderabad libel case, Mr. Justice Bayley, after consultation with the Chief Justice, ordered that the case should be tried by a special jury at the adjourned Criminal Sessions on the 23rd inst.

AT the general meeting of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company held yesterday, the chairman, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, expressed his great pleasure at the prosperous condition of the company, and remarked that the dividend which was proposed to be paid was equal to 16 per cent. on the original paid up value of the shares. The business was sound and carefully selected, and its volume marked a steady improvement. Among the resolutions that were unanimously carried was one thanking the chairman, the directors, and the secretaries and managers (Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.) for the very successful management of the company's affairs.

Two months' privilege leave has been granted to Mr. G. F. Sheppard, C.S., Commissioner of the Northern Division.

DR. POLLEN, on returning from leave, will rejoin his appointment of Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

THE Rev. C. Walford, M.A., Chaplain of Belgaum, is granted six months' furlough to Europe.

MR. C. G. W. MACPHERSON, C. I. E., has resumed charge as Under-Secretary in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Legislative Council. Mr. E. Lawrence, who has been acting for Mr. Macpherson, is appointed Assistant Collector of Poona.

THE Hon. J. R. Naylor, who is at present on special duty in connection with the Bombay Municipal Amendment Bill, will take three months' privilege leave in August. Mr. E. T. Candy will act during Mr. Naylor's absence as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

MR. P. RYAN's appointment to act in Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's place as Presidency Magistrate, is gazetted. Mr. Shivshunker Govindram acts for Mr. Ryan.

THE services of Captain Wapshare, Acting Second Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. T. D. MACKENZIE, C S., Collector of Broach, will go on three months' privilege leave next month. Mr. A. S. Moriarty, C.S., Assistant Collector, Poona, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months, and Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S., Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, is granted leave for one year on similar grounds. Mr. W. T. Morrison, C.S., will do duty for the latter.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON acts as City Magistrate of Ahmedabad and Cantonment Magistrate of the station during the absence of Mr. Fernandez, who goes on privilege leave.

MR. J. ALCOCK is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpore during Mr. Hammick's absence.

THE extraordinary leave granted to Mr. J. D. Framji, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is extended by fourteen weeks.

MR. GANPATRAO DAMODAR PANSE, C.S., on returning to duty goes to Surat as Assistant Collector. Mr. K. R. Bomanji, C.S., whom he relieves, is appointed Assistant Collector, Khandeish.

MR. V. A. MODAK, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, goes on four months' leave on medical certificate. Mr. V. N. Pathak will take his place during this period.

FOR the week ended July 14 cholera is reported to have been generally prevalent. The following deaths on this account were registered in the Presidency :—Bombay, 10 ; Kurrachee Collectorate, 593 ; Shikarpore, 397 ; Kaira, 13 ; Broach, 30 ; Khandesh, 214 ; Nasik, 108 ; Thana, 36 ; Rutnagherry, 1 ; Poona, 68 ; Ahmednuggur, 37 ; Satara, 86 ; Bijapore, 36 ; Belgaum, 112 ; Kanara, 13 ; and Wadhwan, 4. In other districts the number is not recorded. The summary of the season reports shows :—Good rain in parts of several districts, but more required for sowing in most. Rice transplantation has commenced in Kolaba and Rutnagherry, and kharif sowing in parts of Surat and Sholapore, where rain has fallen. Young crops are suffering in parts of Surat, Ahmednuggur, Satara, Bijapore, and Belgaum. There is a scarcity of drinking water in parts of Ahmednuggur, and of fodder in parts of Nasik, Ahmednuggur, Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Bijapore, and Belgaum. Fever and small-pox in parts of nine, and cattle-disease in parts of seven districts.

THE illness which came upon Sir Oliver St. John, when accompanying Colonel Lockhart's party on their start for Gilgit, at Gurais, is pronounced to be typhoid fever of a mild type.

COLONEL W. S. TREVOR, Secretary for Public Works, has returned to Simla from short leave to England, and resumed charge of his office, Colonel Brownlow reverting to his appointment as Inspector-General of Irrigation. Colonel Home, who has been officiating for Colonel Brownlow, takes three months' leave before returning to the Punjab.

THE *Madras Mail* announces that with the approval of the Government of India, an arrangement has been concluded by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the purchase from the Mysore Government of the Mysore State Railways, from Bangalore to Mysore, and to Tumkur, respectively, and for the connection of the two systems. The sum that the company will pay, some fifty lakhs, will be handed over by the Mysore State to the Government of India in part payment of its debt of eighty lakhs.

A FINE Bengal tiger escaped last week from a strolling menagerie at Georgswold, in Bohemia, and fled into a field. A peasant had the courage to attack it single-handed with a sledge-hammer, but was knocked down and lacerated. The animal then ran into the village, when an innkeeper and some gendarmes, displaying praiseworthy coolness and courage, shot it.

THE London correspondents of the New York papers take a friendly interest in the new Secretary of State for India, as his wife is an American lady. One of them vouches for the truth of the following story :—"Leonard Jerome's son-in-law, among other Indian trophies, brought home with him the nucleus of a very respectable menagerie. For want of what the British principal in the Afghan negotiations would term accommodation, Lord Randolph was obliged to house the denizens of the jungle, the forest, and the mud snakes in Connaught Place. These interesting strangers included, it appears, a couple of Bengal tigers, a tapir, a man-eater, a wild boar, and an athletic young alligator. How these distinguished guests contrived one night to break loose, the present historian, though not without imagination, cannot say ; but they managed to get their liberty, and diffusing themselves through the establishment, made it lively for Lady Randolph and the other inmates all round. We have divers visions of the cantraps these gentle creatures played and the mischief they wrought before they were secured, an end happily effected without damage to person, but with some injury to property." It may strike some of us that the writer has rather mixed the mammalia of the two hemispheres ; but it is a pity to spoil his visions.

IN a telegram from Rome to the *Berliner Tageblatt* it is stated that a foreign ambassador accredited to the Quirinal has been detected cheating at cards at the Circolo della Caccia, and has been expelled the club.

A JURYMAN's conduct has excited much judicial comment at the Old Bailey. He endorsed with the word "Dead" the jury summons sent to him, and returned it through the post. Unfortunately for himself, he then went to the Old Bailey to see what was going on, and was promptly identified. When interrogated by the Common Serjeant, he explained that he thought the summons was intended for his father, who died nine years before. The notion was so novel that the Common Serjeant went to consult the Recorder concerning the treatment it merited. While agreeing as to its originality, the Common Serjeant and Recorder came to the conclusion that it would not do to allow so inconvenient a precedent to be established. So they fined the juryman £10.

A HOME paper observes that Miss Helen Taylor might have felt a little dull in a Parliament otherwise exclusively composed of men, but she may now take comfort. "Mrs. Weldon is to join her, only she has first to have the whole British press imprisoned. That should not take long. The Tichborne claimant having held forth in Nottingham upon his woes, Mrs. Weldon seized the opportunity of addressing a letter from Holloway Gaol to the 'Magna Charta Association,' under whose auspices the lugubrious entertainment took place, explaining her future movements. It seems that she has had 'several private letters' as well as a notice from 'My dear good Captain Parkins,' suggesting that she should enter Parliament, and naturally enough Mrs. Weldon 'feels very much gratified that so many people honour her with so much confidence.' But the press has to suffer first. This is an unanswerable argument :—'Before I have done with the law courts, I must raise the question as to whether or not it is not fraud on the part of a newspaper editor to suppress true news. A poor little ragamuffin will get gaol for crying a little false news ; if I buy a paper expecting to find an account of the Tichborne demonstration in it, and I find not a word on the subject, have I not been defrauded out of the penny I spent reasonably and with probable cause, expecting to find mentioned what I have expended my money for ?'"

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DE L. R. WOOLDRIDGE, Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, is allowed 231 days' residue of furlough to Europe, from which he was recalled. Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., officiates during his absence.

MR. J. S. WOOD, the head clerk of the Adjutant-General's office, has received, as a personal distinction, the official designation of Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General, Bombay.

THE appointment of Captain A. W. Prior, 2nd Battalion North Staff. Regiment, to be Adjutant of the B. V. R. C., *vice* Captain Atkinson, resigned, is gazetted.

LIEUTENANT H. BATTY, of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

SURGEON-MAJOR NOLAN, Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, is granted six months' furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs.

SEVERAL promotions follow in the Commissariat Department on the retirement of Colonel Van Heythuysen. Lieutenant-Colonel Swinhoe, now Deputy Commissary-General, Sind, becomes Assistant Commissary-General, first class. Colonel Walcott, now Assistant Commissary-General, Suakim, becomes Assistant Commissary-General, second class. Major Teed, Deputy Assistant, first class, Captain Dobbs, Deputy Assistant, second class, and Lieutenant Warden, Sub-Assistant, first class, are confirmed in their substantive *pro tem.* appointments.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel Bythell, Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Judicial Department.

FURLOUGH to Europe on medical certificate is granted to Major W. I. Le Breton, Staff Corps, Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, for six months, and to Lieutenant W.G. Alban, 13th N.I., for 183 days.

LIEUTENANT WILSON, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE RAINFALL.

THE heavy rainfall seems to have been general during the last two or three days throughout Guzerat Kattywar, and the western districts. Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell, and Co. yesterday received the following telegrams from some of their up-country branches, advising the arrival of very favourable rain :—Oomraoti (9-5 a.m.) : "Proper monsoon weather begun. One inch steady continuous rain fallen." Khamgaum (8-10 a.m.) "Splendid weather ; 71 cents rain fallen ; still raining ; prospects good." Julgaum and Khandeish (10-20 a.m.) "Soaking rain been falling since last night. Much good expected." Broach (8 a. m.) "Raining very heavily since last night. Improving crop prospects immensely." Bhownuggur (15th, 4-45 p.m.) "Weather monsoonish, several showers since morning, and rain seems likely to continue. Planting will now become general." Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. also advise us that 8 inches of rain were gauged at Barsee last Friday, and over 2 inches at Ahmednuggur. Heavy rain also fell at Wadwhan, Virumgaum, and other parts of the Dhollera districts last Monday.

Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. received the following telegrams yesterday morning from Broach :—We have had heavy rain here last night, four inches ; total 6½ inches ; weather cloudy. From Virumgaum—Rainfall two inches sixty cents., weather cloudy. From Bhownuggur—Raining steadily since yesterday all over districts. From Nassik—Three inches from Tuesday ; still raining.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 15.—The pressure has given way almost everywhere, the only exceptions being Goa and a few stations in Eastern India. The decrease in many places is considerable, and the conditions over Northern India are unsettled. The cyclonic storm noticed over the head of the Bay has advanced to Orissa, while distinct disturbances are also reported from Agra and Jacobabad. Westerly winds are blowing over the peninsula, and variable winds over Northern India. Rain remains absent from the Southern Punjab, Guzerat, Khandesh, and the Berars, while in the Konkan and Bombay and the Deccan the fall is very slight. Elsewhere rain is fairly general. The temperature has decreased, especially in the Punjab. Rain to-day :—Agra and augor, 3 inches ; Mussoorie and Mangalore, 2 inches ; Ranikhet, Sibsagar, Dhubri, Silchar, Cuttack, Morar, Pachmarhi, Neemuch, Rutnagherry, Karwar, Secunderabad, Cochin, and Bangalore, over 1 inch. Previously :—Cawnpore, 2 inches ; Jaunpore and Gooty, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered.	9 62	11 27	11 27	13 89
July 15, Wednesday..	1 94	.....	.....	....
" 16, Thursday	..	2 47	2 0	3 4
Total......	11 56	13 74	13 27	16 93
Corresponding date last year	27 58	32 0	30 11	30 40

THE THREATENED CHANGE IN OUR FRONTIER POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The declared intention of the Conservatives to stretch beyond our North-Western Frontier "in order to prevent the tide of war from touching it" is in fact a return to the old disastrous policy of a "scientific frontier" or a buffer State in a disguised and subtle form, but no less disastrous in its consequences. For what else does it mean, except that India must dominate over Afghanistan ? This would be throwing away the dearly bought experience of half a century, and the result of the late cordial conference of the Amir with Lord Dufferin. In this view the move of the Conservative Ministry cannot but be considered as an attempt to entangle India in the meshes of English party politics, without giving her the set-off of representation in Parliament. The precedent is a dangerous one, and India will have cause to lament the accession of the Salisbury Ministry for ever.

And what is the gain in the name of which such a disastrous departure is to be made from a policy which was decided on but yesterday ? Why, to keep the tide of war from touching the Indian border. The object of the old and exploded "forward" policy was to prevent Russian neighbourhood or influence from reaching the confines of India ; the object of the revived policy is to prevent the "tide of war" from nearing the same limits. But is the new policy any more feasible than the old ? Keeping aside the question of cost, though India in her present condition cannot possibly be made to furnish it, would a war carried on amidst the barren wilds and hostile ruffians of Afghanistan prove more advantageous than one fought on our own borders ? The ignorance and self-esteem of the Mahomedan masses are only equalled by their bigotry. Even at this day they hold that the Christian infidels of Europe pay tribute to the Sultan of Stamboul, and the slightest advantage gained by any of their coreligionists fighting with Europeans is magnified into "a sound thrashing," while even severe defeats are ignored for a long time. Any fighting, therefore, away from our borders would give rise to far more pernicious rumours in the bazaars of India—and to prevent this is the great object of the forward policy of old—than if it were carried on on the borders themselves, where not only would our army be close to our base, but many provinces of India would have their representatives in the field or the camp, and even vernacular newspapers their correspondents, and news far more reliable and rumours less unsettling would find their way across the country ; and if the country or its Government must have an enemy intent on trouble, is it not far more manly, and therefore politic too, to let the people know that the Government is not anxious to screen him as an apparition from their eye-sight, but is ready and prepared to fight him in their face, and with their aid and co-operation as a common foe ? Thus from all points of view the threatened departure from the Liberal policy is a mistake and a calamity.

IAGO.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, on the maidan, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Manilla and Euxine entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s. s. Rhosina will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows :—White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Barton, Mr. Preston, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Wallace—vs. Black and Yellow—Mr. Gray, Mr. King, Mr. Ker, Mr. Prevost, and Mr. Savile. Play to begin at 5-30 p.m., weather permitting.

FOR THE AMEER.—Messrs. Lund and Blockley have on view for a few days at their branch in Bombay four complete electroplated silver toilet sets which have been supplied to the order of the Amir of Kabul. The sets are handsomely engraved with palm leaves and other devices, and each contains eleven pieces, including ewer, basin, two cuspadores, soap-dish, powder-box, tooth-brush box, tooth-powder box, sponge bowl, and water tumbler.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.—A month ago a petition was presented to Mr. Justice Bayley, on behalf of Mr. Henry Dumbell, praying that the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, which was represented to be unable to pay its debts, be wound up by the court. Mr. Dumbell, the petition stated, was a merchant carrying on business in Bombay and London under the name of John Campbell and Co., and had supplied machinery and mill stores to the mill company, which owed him Rs. 22,906-15-3 at the date of the petition. Yesterday was fixed for the hearing of the petition ; but nobody appeared to prosecute it. Mr. Inverarity, who appeared for the company and for Lalbai, a shareholder, applied that the petition be dismissed. It was dismissed accordingly.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 14th July, was 404, being 15 less than in the previous week, 12 more than the week ending 15th July, 1884, and 7 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 264 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 23.40 calculated on the increase of population since 1884. There were 83 deaths from remittent fever, being 17 less than in the previous week, and 5 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 72, 25 and 10 respectively, as compared with 53, 24 and 14 in the same time last year. Ten deaths from cholera were registered last week as compared with 6 in the week previous.

THEFT.—Bahadoor Kallakhan, a young lad, was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper with the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel and cash, the whole valued at Rs. 180. The accused was employed last week by a Mogul shop-keeper, to whom he had represented that he had arrived from Mooltan, was quite destitute, and had no place to go to. The shop keeper seems to have taken a fancy to him, and kept him in the shop. On Wednesday the complainant lent to a friend Rs. 10, which he took out of a box containing Rs. 150 in notes and two embroidered caps. The accused was present at the time, and shortly afterwards asked permission to go and see a friend. The boy went out, and as he did not return, the shopkeeper became suspicious, and on going to his box found that he had been robbed. A report was made to the police, and the boy was arrested at the Grant-road station with two tickets, one for Bandora and the other for Surat, in his possession. He stated in defence that the complainant had been very kind to him, and had told him to consider everything in the shop as his own. Mr. Cooper ordered him to receive ten stripes with a rattan.

ONLY A GLASS.—Inspector Nolan charged James Egan, before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, with being drunk and disorderly the day before. Egan denied the charge, and said he had only taken a glass of liquor at 8 o'clock in the morning, before breakfast. He was in a shop when the policeman came up and dragged him out. Inspector Nolan said he noticed Egan in a liquor-shop making a disturbance. He went up and took him into custody. The prisoner was drunk ; "he had as much liquor as he could hold." Mr. Cooper.—If he was drunk he must have had more liquor than he could hold. (Laughter.) Egan.—No, sir, I was not drunk. I only took one glass, two annas' worth. I could not get drunk on one glass. Mr. Cooper.—That depends on the size of the glass. (Laughter.) If a man takes a glass before breakfast on an empty stomach, it generally takes effect on him. (Laughter.) The inspector said that Egan was charged only the other day with being drunk and disorderly. The accused had been twice convicted of theft. He had been lodged in a jail at Nagpore, but he broke out of it, and escaped to Bombay. Six months ago he was convicted on a charge of theft from the Strangers' Home. He now knocked about, and used to beg. Mr. Cooper said he would have to be sent to the Workhouse if he wandered about. However, on this occasion he would be warned and discharged.

ENTICING AWAY FROM LAWFUL GUARDIANSHIP.—Some sensation was created on the platform of the Central Station on the arrival of the passenger train at 7 p. m. on Friday last. Police Sergeant E. A. Mitchell and a native constable were seen stepping out of one of the carriages, having in their custody two East Indians, Mrs. Taylor and Miss Bowling. It leaked out that Sergeant Mitchell had arrested Mrs. Taylor at the Tinnanore station under a warrant issued by Colonel Weldon, on a charge of enticing away Miss Bowling from lawful guardianship. The warrant was issued on the application of Miss Bowling's father. Mrs. Taylor, Miss Bowling, a Mr. Melder, and a native ayah appear to have proceeded together to Tinnanore by the 2-15 p. m. train on the previous day.—*Deccan Herald.*

ASSAULTING A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.

MATTADIN BARI, a hamal, and Amrut Gunput, a gardener, servants in the employ of Mr. Hormusjee Behramjee Moos, residing at Malabar Hill, were yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with assaulting Luis Marcellien D'Almeida, the superintendent of the assessment branch, D Ward, of the Bombay Municipality, on the morning of the 11th inst. Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, for the two defendants. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, accompanied by Dhurumdas Bhaidas, the ward clerk, went to execute certain warrants of distress issued by the Municipal Commissioner under section 126 of the Municipal Act against the master of the accused at his residence at Malabar Hill. He was ordered to quit the premises, and fearing an assault, as other servants had collected and were inclined to threaten him, he asked his ward clerk to fetch a policeman. As soon as the ward clerk left the premises the compound gates of the bungalow were closed. The accused then seized complainant and lifted him off the chair he was seated on. As he was standing by a window he was dragged out of the bungalow, and all the doors of the compound were afterwards closed. Mr. Nusserwanjee denied the accusation. The case was adjourned for a week.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 16.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

WALSH LOVETT AND CO. *vs.* ABDOOLALLY ESSUBALLY.

MR. RUSTOMJEE PATEL appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendant. His honour upon the evidence adduced held that the plaintiffs were the right parties to bring the suit, and that the claim had been fairly proved. He thereupon gave judgment for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,643-8-4, together with court costs Rs. 202, and made the amount payable within eight days.

(Before Mr. J. WARDEN, 3rd Judge.)

ALLEGED FORGERY BY MARWAREES.

DOLICHUND GAUNNA AND OTHERS *vs.* H. M. KELLY.

THE plaintiffs in this case, who are Marwaree money-lenders, claimed to recover Rs. 68-13-4, the amount of a promissory note alleged to have been passed by the defendant to the plaintiffs on the 10th November, 1884. Mr. Rustomjee Gimi appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Baboorao for the defendant. The defendant denied the debt. He stated that owing to distressed circumstances in the years 1880 and 1881 he was compelled to borrow of the plaintiffs and of several other Marwarees. About the beginning of the year 1882, owing to the exorbitant rate of interest and heavy sums he had to pay by way of premium, his liabilities very much increased, and the creditors having become much more exacting in their claims, the defendant who had been pensioned, had no other alternative but to petition the Insolvent Court. In his schedule he had inserted the several claims of the plaintiffs, but through an oversight he omitted to insert some of the notes, which entirely escaped his notice. The plaintiffs subsequently sued on these notes and obtained judgments against him, on which the defendant still pays instalments into court. Not content, however, with the judgments obtained, the plaintiffs attempted to palm off a note executed by him in their favour in the year 1881 as one for 1884, by converting the figure 1 into 4 to save limitation. At the hearing of this case Mr. Bapoojee, an interpreter of the court, brought to the notice of the court the alteration made in the note. His honour, after a thorough investigation and careful inspection of the note sued upon, came to the conclusion that it was a forgery, and dismissed the suit. The defendant said that of all his creditors the plaintiffs had done him most injury by having recovered from him five times the sum they originally advanced, and treble the sum for which he put them down in his schedule. What was more, of late the plaintiffs had been in the habit of putting forward vexatious claims on false documents. In like manner, they brought actions against persons named Vears and Anthony, both of which the plaintiffs lost. The defendant then applied for sanction to prosecute the plaintiffs in a criminal court on a charge of forgery, under section 196 of the Indian Penal Code. His honour said the plaintiffs knew well that the note sued on had been converted so as to make it appear to have been passed to them on the 10th November, 1884, in order to bring this suit within limitation. At the hearing the note had been offered in evidence by the plaintiffs, and the alteration of the figure 1 to 4 was then quite apparent. His honour, under the circumstances, granted the sanction to prosecute as applied for.

Holloway's Pills.—Easy Digestion.—These admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreciated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and steadily work out a thorough cure, and in its course dispel headache, biliousness, flatulence, and depression of spirits. It is wonderful to watch the daily improvement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood and restore plumpness to the face which had lost both flesh and colour. These Pills combine every excellence desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and beneficial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating medicine ; by persons in health, or when following sedentary occupations, will find it an invaluable aperient.

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

THE record and proceedings in this case, in which Mr. C. D. Edwards, the manager, and Mr. F. C. Verner, the editor, of the *Hyderabad Telegraph*, are charged with defaming Major C. Neville, Commandant of the Nizam's Regular Troops, have been received at the High Court ; and the case will be tried at the adjourned Criminal Sessions on the 23rd inst. Yesterday Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow for the complainant, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley that the case be tried before a special jury.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah for the accused, said the matter was entirely in his lordship's discretion, but that he did not see why a common jury should not try the case, in which there was no intricacy to deal with.

Mr. Inverarity said serious imputations had been made against his client, who was in fact as much on his trial as the accused ; and it was to be desired that a special jury should try the case.

The judge.—There is sure to be conflicting evidence in the case.

Mr. Macpherson said it was not because there would be conflicting evidence that a special jury should be called. There was nothing in the case, no intricacy, which a common jury would not be competent to deal with. The question was, in the first instance, whether the article complained of was justifiable by the facts, and whether it was a matter of fair comment.

The judge.—The complainant's position is an important one.

Mr. Macpherson said he agreed with Mr. Inverarity that Major Neville was as much on his trial as the accused, but there was no reason why the case should not be tried by a common jury.

The judge said he would consult the Chief Justice, and give his decision in the afternoon.

On the sitting of the court after luncheon, Mr. Justice Bayley said he had consulted the Chief Justice, and that their lordships thought that it was a proper case for a special jury.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., secretaries and treasurers.

Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the company, presided ; and opened the proceedings with the following speech :—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in meeting you here to-day and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts. My reason is one in which you will, I feel sure, all join, namely, that the year just ended has proved the most prosperous that the company has had since its inauguration fifteen years ago. The dividend we propose paying is equal to 16 per cent. on the original paid-up value of the shares of the company, before the paid capital was doubled by means of payment of bonus from the reserve fund. The reserve fund is at the same time being handsomely replenished, and already exceeds one-third of a lakh of rupees. The company has been fortunately free from any heavy claims for fire losses during the year, which shows that the business transacted is sound and carefully selected. The volume of the business done also marks a steady improvement, notwithstanding the fact that all risks on ice factories have been abandoned, by which the company has lost an income of over Rs. 6,000 a year. The growth of the amounts paid for discounts and brokerages is a serious evil in connection with the business in recent years, but it is one that cannot be avoided, owing to increasing competition that exists for business. Against this it is, however, satisfactory to see that the percentage of working expenses is lower than it has been for the last few years, and with the expansion of business we anticipate during the current year will, we hope, shortly be lower still.

We take the following from the directors' report for the year ended 31st May, 1885 :—

"The policies issued amount to 318, aggregating Rs. 93,97,965, as against 251 policies aggregating Rs. 86,98,197 during the year ended 31st May, 1884, whilst the premia collected amount to Rs. 93,206-6-9, as against Rs. 85,964-10-1 for the corresponding period of last year. The losses paid during the year amount to Rs. 67,867-14-0, of which Rs. 65,339-7-0 were provided against in last year's report. After paying these losses, there remains at credit of profit and loss account Rs. 1,23,627-11-4. Your directors recommend that this balance be disposed of in the following manner, viz :—(1) That a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the year ended 31st May last, be declared on the paid up capital, absorbing Rs. 48,000. (2.) That Rs. 30,000 be passed to the reserve fund account, which will then aggregate Rs. 35,500-11-4. That the balance remaining, viz., Rs. 45,627-11-4, be carried forward to next year's account. The total of premia collected on policies running on the 31st May, amounted to Rs. 94,731-7-4, whereof Rs. 42,646-12 are applicable to the year 1885-86. The above figures show that the company is making steady progress, and that the amount of nett premia collected, namely Rs. 73,963-12-2, exceeds that of any previous year."

Mr. J. H. Slight, in supporting the motion, remarked :—At the annual general meeting in 1883, I had occasion to criticise the report then submitting somewhat adversely, and pointed out what I considered were the weak points of management. In particular, I expressed disappointment that the business should have been confined to the limits of this city, and strongly advocated the desirability of extending it to the mofussil towns and to the districts where industrial works were in operation. My remarks seem to have borne good fruit. Since then an impetus has been acquired, the vitals of management have been quickened, and the business which formerly was languishing for want of enterprise is now full of robust life. Agencies have been established in Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee, as well as in various towns of the mofussil trading centres, all of which, I understand, have sent their quota to swell the total of the business transacted. On 31st May, 1883, the risks running amounted to Rs. 47,73,000, and the premia realised during the year to Rs. 39,893, while on 31st May last the risks running amounted to Rs. 89,35,000 and the premia realised to Rs. 74,000. These figures speak very plainly, gentlemen. The business has simply been doubled, and we reap the reward of energy to-day in the distribution of enhanced dividends and a substantial addition to our reserve fund. Losses must, in the ordinary course of things, sometimes arise, and it is well to be prepared for the evil day by having a substantial balance in reserve, and I think, therefore, that the directors have acted wisely in appropriating Rs. 30,000 out of the past year's profits for this purpose. I trust that notwithstanding the satisfactory point to which the business has reached, the management will not lag or cease to penetrate into pastures new but will keep pace with opportunities to still extend the business. The company's credit and resources are such as to commend a much larger volume of business than has yet been attained, and I have little doubt that with a continuance of the energy and prudence displayed by the management in the past two years the business will continue to satisfactorily expand.

On the chairman's motion, the above report, with accounts, was approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared. Thanks were cordially voted to the chairman, directors, secretaries, and treasurers of the company for the very successful management of its affairs. Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors, on the motion of Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., who spoke very highly of their business capacity.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

LORD REAY AT THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

LORD AND LADY REAY paid a visit to the Poona Native Institution on Wednesday evening. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Captain Steel, Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. Lee-Warner, Director of Public Instruction, and were received by several of the masters and taken to the matriculation class-room. Here an address was read, in reply to which Lord Reay said that he was exceedingly obliged for the kind welcome which he had received, and for the address which contained so many interesting facts relating to the subject of education. The Institution was no doubt one of those which had been started in the face of wants experienced by the organisers, who were perfectly aware that no help could be received, until they had studied the maxim of helping themselves. The sympathy that was felt for the struggling efforts of such an Institution was a common one, but it would have to be remembered that the wants which it felt, and the difficulties which it encountered were of that kind which were experienced by all institutions of a similar description. When the aid of Government was invoked it was only what was being done in all countries, though it was to be regretted that the exchequer was a great factor in the subject, and the exchequer, His Excellency was sorry to say, had no power of expansion, though such power was heartily wished for. To be, however, as just as he could, his Excellency could not but suppose that a school which had borne the brunt of the battle in the manner that the Poona Native Institution had done would meet with a great deal of sympathy, from not only the Government but from all others. Governors, it was to be feared, were not those who could be expected to possess such a thing as personal sympathy, but would have to be looked upon as a kind of good providence to everybody. But his Excellency would assuredly try to be as kind as possible to an institution which had gained the friendship of General Mark Kerr, who was not only a good Scotchman but a good soldier, two things, which while they commended themselves to his Excellency were enhanced by the circumstance that the nobleman in question was the uncle of the Marquis of Lowthian. Before his Excellency had come to this country in the capacity which the Government had thought proper to appoint him, he had received a letter from Lord Mark Kerr who told him that when he went to Bombay, and as soon as he arrived in Poona, to pay a visit to his old friends at the Poona Native Institution. It was unnecessary to state the reason why his Excellency had not done so at once, for he knew that with a little time the members would (as they had done) prepare an address to him. In this address made as it were in *forma pauperis*, or in which the poverty of the school was set forth, it would have to be considered as showing the great wealth of the school, for in all his experience in educational matters in England and Scotland his Excellency could not say that he had seen 111 beggars who were receiving secondary education. His Excellency consequently could not but congratulate and compliment the donors who should have been able to start and keep going an institution all this time in which more than one-fourth or something less than one-third of the scholars received a free secondary education. But his Excellency knew that in thus comparing more favourably with the other parts of the world, the people in this country were only carrying out the traditions of their creed. Those traditions would receive his Excellency's best consideration when with other questions he came to consider the address of the Poona Native Institution, and he felt assured that in this work he would be justly and ably assisted by Mr. Lee-Warner, the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Kirkham, Inspector of Schools, then put several interesting questions to the students on chemistry, and they were fairly well answered, though some of the replies were rather vague ; this was followed by Mr. Lee-Warner with questions on English and Indian History.

His Excellency then visited some of the other classes, putting to the pupils several questions concerning their studies. Pansupari and flowers were then distributed, after which his Excellency and Lady Reay left.—*Poona Observer.*

THE MAGISTERIAL EXAMINATION OF "THE RUSSIAN SPY."

IT appears from a report in the Cochin papers that Kanovics, the self-styled priest and missionary, has been on several occasions examined at length before the local magistrate. These examinations lasted over a month, being continued apparently at intervals of a few days, and it was not until the fullest opportunity had been afforded to Kanovics to substantiate his pretensions, that he was declared a person unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, and ordered to find securities for his good behaviour. The telegraphic statement of the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, declaring Kanovics the son of a pensioned railway employé, and that he had been confined in an asylum as a kleptomaniac, has been communicated to the Cochin authorities, and will assist them in their decision as to this impostor. His extraordinary story to the magistrate may be pronounced a monstrous invention. It differs materially from his previous statements in Bombay, and wherever it has been possible to test the truth of his narrative it proves to be a tissue of falsehoods. One of the most notable incidents in his latest tale is that all mention of his being stripped by robbers in Syria is suppressed. This ill-usage was Kanovics' excuse in Bombay for being unable to exhibit any papers confirmatory of his assumed character. Many papers of this kind he has since produced to the native magistrate at Cochin. The following are extracts from the record of his examination :—

At Bombay, I lived with Bishop Meurin, the Jesuit Bishop at No. 37 Meadow-street and occupied in the house the room next to his own. I arrived at Bombay on or about the 1st May, 1885, and there performed five masses. At the Bishop's house, I always occupied the seat on his right-hand side at table. On the 3rd or 4th day of May I bore the most Blessed Sacrament in the Corpus Christi procession at Bandora from the Hill-Chapel to the Goanese Church of St. Andrew, and took my supper with the Jesuit Fathers at Bandora. In Bombay I never went out alone, but always with either Father Bochum or Father Durach, both Jesuits. From Bombay I went to Madras stopping at Poona one night where I was a guest of the Jesuit Fathers. At Sholapore one night, where I slept in the Chapel of the Jesuit Fathers and received from Mrs. McLoughlin Rs. 20 charity for mass. I have an envelope addressed by her to enable me to write to her husband, and photographs of both of them. Thence I proceeded to Arconam and stopped there 8 hours in the Roman Catholic priest's house. Then I went to Madras. In Madras, the steamer for China had left, and the Bishop not being at home, I continued my journey to Pondicherry where I stayed with the Prefect Apostolic Msgr. Corbet. At Pondicherry it was impossible to get a steamer to China, and the above priest recommended me to go to Tuticorin, and from there to Colombo and then to take an Austrian steamer to China. I stayed at Pondicherry one day, performed one mass, and received in all Rs. 61 for my services. From Pondicherry I went to Tuticorin via Madura, at which latter place I spent only one hour and a half. In Tuticorin, I arrived to find that the steamer for Colombo had left.

Having described his journey to Trichoor where the Cochin police found him at the Traveller's Bungalow, he continued :—I asked the police to come into my room, and offered to show them all my papers. They entered my room with their hats on and spoke in a manner to me, in which I would not address a murderer. I was asked "when I would clear the town." On my asking them what they meant, one of them said "how long I intend to stay and when I would leave." I answered that I should go as soon as I could get funds from home to take me. I was then told if I did not go soon I would be put out by force as I had no permission of the British Resident to stay. I was then put several provoking questions which made me angry. I told them to withdraw, and if they came again, to bring a written order from a Court or from the Government. On the same night, as I learnt that they were Government officials, I wrote to them saying that I was going to Cochin to represent their conduct before the Court. Early next morning I left for Cochin where I arrived on the following morning about 27th of May, 1885. My books, papers, packages, clothes, and such luggage as I may have are always at the disposal of any public officer to examine or scrutinise. I have no interest whatever in the political questions between England and Russia. In fact I have very little knowledge of how they stand. I have no newspapers and if I should receive any from friends I only look at them to see what new scandal has been published about me. I am too much occupied with thoughts of the way in which I was persecuted by my religious brothers. I gave up my idea of going to Manchooria or having any connection with any other Catholic Mission owing to the disgrace which has been brought upon me and more especially upon my family honour by priests of my own religion, which deprived me of the means of pursuing my journey to my own mission and has threatened to place me in utter poverty. I intend to return home and take steps in my own country fully to vindicate my name and my character. It is impossible that I can have any feelings in common with the Russians, who murdered my uncle in 1841, and imprisoned my father and others of my relations subsequently for having engaged in the Hungarian war of independence. My father was the next year liberated and is now Royal Councillor in Hungary. An inspection of the six photographs which I enclose will also show that I am not a Russian spy, and that I have been held in high esteem by the highest personages in places through which I have passed. S. is the photograph of Count Pisani, Inspector of tobacco revenue in Asiatic Turkey, and cousin of the Chief Secretary and interpreter at the English Embassy at Constantinople. U. is the photograph of the Very Reverend Jussuf Dominican Vicar General at St. Jean d'Acre in Syria. V. is the card of my father handed me by Samadi Emil at Constantinople with £20 sent by my father. The endorsement on the reverse of the card is in my father's hand. W. is a card covering a note from Baroness De Cail at Constantinople, in which I am asked to say three masses. X. is that of father Albeno Sandoval of Mexico. Y. is that of father Francis P. Sulanu Ava also of Mexico, and Z. is that of a lady of the name Maria Piatta of Acapulco in Mexico. A. is a note superscribed on a card from Nicholas De Yanko, Secretary of the legation and interpreter of the Embassy of Austro-Hungary at Constantinople. It is a note superscribed on a card of Monsieur Francesco Perkon, Engineer of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd steamers at Kavak near Constantinople. M. Perkon in this recommends me to the good offices of all Engineers on the line and alludes to me as "a very good priest who is going to Hongkong on his way to his mission." It is dated 12th November, 1884, and calls me father Geza Kanovics, which is my baptismal name. I have over my right eye-brow a scar which is a mark known to my family, father and mother. I have only three teeth in the lower jaw between the canine teeth instead of four like other men. This mark is also known to my mother and my brother too I think. The identification of these marks by my family if required by the authorities in India may be procured and will prove that I am none other than Geyza De Kanovics, or Father Victor of the Mother of God, which is my clerical name assumed on my entrance into the Convent at Buda-Pesth. I never had written since my arrival in India to any other place than Buda-Pesth in Hungary, there to my family and relations alone, but I have not received a single note through the post from anywhere. I have no writing materials, nor drawing materials, nor stationery, nor firearms nor weapons of any kind, nor anything else which a man with a political mission, might be expected to possess or use. I know none of the languages of the country excepting English, and that too to a very limited extent. I have nothing but clerical habits. All that I have are open to the inspection of any official. The so-called Arab-dress, alluded to in public prints is nothing more than a priest's garment used in Arabia while travelling. I have never worn it in India, and the only persons who have ever seen it in India before I came to Cochin, are Bishop Meurin and Father Bochum in Bombay. In Trichoor, I had only a fez on my head which I wore in the cart while travelling through Trichoor. I declare that I never spoke to a Russian, knowing him to be such, in my life, nor have I visited Russia or any Russian possession nor have I ever corresponded with any man of that nationality. I regard collusion with Russia as virtually amounting to killing my own father. I have never said or done any thing to warrant my being called a Russian spy. I intend to stop here until I get funds from home to help me to return. If the British Government should desire my earlier departure, I am perfectly willing to leave India on condition that I am conveyed honourably to any port in Austro-Hungarian territory, where I am ready to repay any expenditure to which they may be put. I request that as little delay as possible may occur between the present date and the return of the documents I produced. I also desire that I may be furnished with some communication to assure me that I have cleared myself of any suspicion of my being a Russian spy. I would also add that the magistrate recording this statement record also the readiness with which I attended to every requisition made of me, and my disinclination to conceal anything that might assist him in his inquiry. I again repeat that the room in which I stay and all my belongings therein are open to the magistrate's most thorough inspection and examination, and that, in my absence if he should require it.

On the 2nd instant the Deputy Magistrate told Kanovics his account was not satisfactory and asked him if he could find sureties. Kanovics replied :—I have nobody here who knows me, upon whom I can call for security, and if I call on any strange person, I will consider it as the greatest impertinence on my part. I ask the Court for an authentic judgment, what makes the Government send me back my documents. They are bringing before me obscure questions after having themselves enjoyed an inspection of my documents, and insulted me through the police step by step. Now they wash their hands in innocence. This is all I have to say to the Indian Government.

Again, on the 4th the magistrate asked :—On the 2nd instant you wanted time till the 3rd to find sureties, and this application was granted. On the 3rd you sought extension of time till Monday, but I granted time till today 4 P. M. Please state if you can now name two sureties ?

Kanovics :—I cannot now name sureties, I wish to know for what purpose I am required to furnish securities, and I am prepared to show reasons that it is not necessary to furnish sureties. I produce a declaration from the chief European Justice of the Peace for Cochin, and from the chief European Municipal authority of Cochin, all being European British subjects which will show that I ought not to be asked to furnish sureties.

The magistrate :—Are any of the gentlemen who have signed the declaration disposed to stand surety for you ?

Kanovics : I have not asked them about it. I have something more to say. If I have the information on which the court is acting, I am prepared to rebut it, and prove that it is groundless. I cannot be required to name sureties before I am fully warned of all the information upon which the court is moving.

The magistrate then ordered Kanovics to bind himself in Rs. 250 and find two other bondsmen for Rs. 5,000 as sureties for his good behaviour.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness and the facility with which it is digested are the distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes : "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

BENGAL.

JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES.—While attempting to convict us of disingenuousness—which we take to be the purport of his very courteous expression of his difficulty in believing that no English paper "could stoop to such a shameless trick"—the *Englishman* himself is highly disingenuous. He says that one of the two quotations placed in juxtaposition in our paper on Saturday was "from a commercial correspondent's letter," the fact being that the quotation was taken from the money article. Our old-fashioned notion is that a paper is equally responsible for the editorial "we," whether used in the commercial column or in the "leader" columns proper. However, the *Englishman* appears to think differently, and he is welcome to his opinion. The public must judge for themselves how much trust they can place in the commercial opinions of a paper whose lay Editor—as we may call him in that connection—disavows what appears in its Commercial Article. It would be interesting to know whether our contemporary's City Editor's views have changed on the dock question, as the lay Editor's must be presumed to have done, since he admitted into his Commercial Article—not "a commercial correspondent's letter"—the remarks which we quoted on Saturday in parallel columns with a more recent utterance of his own on the subject. It will be within the memory of most of our readers that when the London *Times'* City Editor, Mr. Sampson, was proceeded against for libel, the proprietary fully adopted the responsibility for his opinions as the editorial opinions of the paper. We do not desire to draw comparisons ; but even the *Englishman* might accept the etiquette of a paper of the status of *The Times*.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE NATIONAL FAWCET MEMORIAL.—Rajah Sir T. Madava Row, K. C. S. I., writes :—"To the above I have just contributed my mite, namely, £15. It is to be earnestly hoped that all India will readily respond to the appeal from England for subscriptions to the memorial. Princes, Chiefs, Associations, and the people of India generally, should contribute something, however small, to mark their respect and gratitude for the late Mr. Fawcet, who loved and benefited India. The newspapers will publish Lord Ripon's speech in support of the memorial. No one can read that speech and delay his mite."

MR. JUSTICE KERNAN AND THE EURASIAN COMMUNITY.—At the Insolvent Court, yesterday, Mr Justice Kernan, alluding to a remark which he was alleged to have made a few months ago from the Bench, to the effect that, after fifteen years' experience with Eurasians in the Insolvent Court, he had come to the conclusion that they were a very dishonest people, said that he had been taxed concerning that remark during the vacation. He would, however, explain now that his remark was intended to apply only to that particular class of Eurasians who appeared before him in the Insolvent Court, and not to the whole class of Eurasians. He had nothing to say against the Eurasians as a community. There were many very respectable people in the community. Those, however, who had appeared before him in the Insolvent Court were a very dishonest class ; they showed no intention whatever of paying their debts.—*Madras Times.*

SUNDAY CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

A LEICESTER correspondent telegraphs to a London paper :—"This afternoon there was great excitement at the Abbey Meadows here, in consequence of the playing of a cricket match on a large cricket-ground belonging to the Corporation. Shortly after two o'clock the stumps were pitched, and the captains of the Secularist Club and the scrath team opposing them tossed. The latter, having won, went to the wickets. The police present did not interfere, and the game continued for some time. A vast crowd soon collected, and while one portion cheered, the other moaned. At last the onlookers encroached so much that play was suspended, a rush being made for the wickets. A large staff of police, under Chief Constable Davis, at this time arrived on the scene. Two sets of wickets were then pitched, and while the crowd was attacking one set, play was being carried on at the other. The mob became very excited, and attacked the wickets with great determination, threatening to throw the players into the river. The ball was thrown into the water, but it was soon got out by a dog. The chief constable declined to clear the ground, and the game was abandoned."

RAILWAYS TO THE EAST.

A LITTLE while ago we called attention to the growing importance of the railway system of South Eastern Europe, and to the probability that before very long we should have to make up our minds, one way or the other, as to the policy which we intended to adopt with reference to the construction of through railways to India and the East generally. In any case, it is impossible that a rich territory like Turkey in Europe can long remain without a much better and more complete railway system than it at present possesses. A glance at the map will show how extraordinary it is that connections have not already been made between the lines of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and those of Turkey, and how essential it is in the interests of the Central European Powers that such connections should be made. But in considering this we should not forget that the first lines in Turkey were built with English capital, though, as the Germans now contend, to the disadvantage of their trade. The Hirsch lines are only 800 miles long, and out of these not only has the Baron "made a good thing," but according to the German account has stood in the way of any more being built. That the main line from Constantinople through Servia and Bosnia to connect with the Austro-Hungarian lines was undertaken by Baron Hirsch is undoubted, and equally unquestionable that it was not carried through, but that two other less important lines were built instead. The whole of this business has been very unsatisfactory. The complaint is that the railways are badly laid, badly equipped, and run at a ridiculously low rate of speed. The Turkish Government has never received the sums agreed to be paid for the concessions and the requisite connections have never been made. This seems to be the present position ; but since the beginning of this year circumstances have pointed to a change in this direction. It is certainly preposterous that lines should remain leading practically from nowhere to nothing ; and that at the present time the average rate of speed on the line between Constantinople and Adrianople should be only fifteen miles an hour, between Ueskub and Salonica about twelve and a half miles an hour, and from Adrianople to Dedeagadhsch not more than ten. Even on the Rustchuck-Varna line the rate is barely twenty miles an hour. In order to compete successfully in point of time even with existing routes, a direct line from Vienna to Constantinople, a distance of a little over a thousand miles as at present laid out, a speed of at least twenty-two and a half miles an hour would have to be maintained. At the contract rate of speed, the journey from Vienna to Salonica, when the line is completed, would take forty hours ; and at the average rate of speed for fast trains on the Continental railways ten hours less. By the Eastern express between Paris and Constantinople, by way of Vienna, Orsova, Rustchuk, and Varna, in connection with the Austrian Lloyd, the distance from Vienna to Constantinople, including fifteen hours by sea, is covered in fifty hours. There seems no reason why, with a decent railway, as originally contemplated, the distance should not be covered in thirty-six hours at the most. But it is precisely here that all the difficulties arising out of the Hirsch concessions and international jealousies come in. Russia, with her designs upon the Balkan Peninsula, would certainly not view with satisfaction the increase of Austrian influence in these territories which would certainly follow the completion of the railways in the Austrian and German interest; nor, it need scarcely be said, would any favour shown to English concessionaires or contractors be looked upon with friendly eyes at St. Petersburg. This region, however, is in any case all but lost to English influence ; but it is far more to our interest and more generally advantageous to Europe—or so, at any rate, it seems to us—that Austrian and German influence should preponderate in our room than Russian.

But when the through line to Constantinople is completed and to Salonica as well, there remain the railroads through Asia Minor to be considered. The real difficulty of such enterprises lies of course in the absence of a steady Government and a lack of population ; the latter being really caused in this case by the former. Investigations made by Colonel Chesny, the German Pressel, Lieutenant Cameron, and others, go to show that there are no great engineering difficulties to encounter in the construction of a through-line from the Mediterranean to India, either through Anatolia or from the Gulf of Scanderoon to Aleppo, and thence by the so-called Euphrates Valley route by way of Persia to join the Indian railways on the Indus. Hitherto there has been much talk on this question, but nothing has been done, though it is nearly certain that if we were on friendly terms with the unspeakable people who still control Asia Minor, and could recover our influence at Teheran, such a line built on American principles could not fail to pay much better than at least one of the trans-continental railways of North America and certainly far better than the track which the Russians are pushing forward from the Caspian. It is more than likely, too, that here as elsewhere the Germans would be ready enough to act in concert with us, seeing that it would be to their interest to do so. We cannot expect permanently to shut out the rest of Europe from greater participation in the Eastern trade ; nor, widely viewed, is it to our advantage that we should. But it is of the highest importance that, as a change must come, it should benefit those who, under whatever form of government, will be our friends and will understand our ways, rather than our enemies.

In conclusion, it is to us tolerably clear that if we intend to hold a position with regard to railways to the East such as our interests, even apart from India, demand, we must make up our minds at once what we intend to do, first, with reference to the railways and the future of our trade in Turkey in Europe ; secondly, with reference to the same matters in Turkey in Asia. It is needless to point out that Egypt and Syria cannot be left out of calculation when these matters are considered. The practical difficulties in our way in Asia, assuming that we have a good understanding with Turkey and the Central European Powers, not forgetting a fair arrangement with France, may be dealt with later.—*St. James's Gazette.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum back road, opposite Sir Mugulda Nuthoobhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved furniture best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
11, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURTHER LOT OF AUSTRIAN GENUINE BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room No. 41, Meadow-street—

A consignment of Austrian genuine bentwood office, drawing, dining, bedroom, rocking and children's chairs of various designs, strong, durable, light and elegant and easily unfixed for travelling.

The above chairs will be put up ½ or ¼ dozen at a time to suit private gentlemen.

Also an invoice of iron safe one door cupboard design.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Perashaw Framjee Batliwalla, in execution of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1885, the following valuable landed property—

All that piece of land, together with the dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon, called by the name of Peroz Baugh, situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Chastee in the District of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 82,191 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Bhandaree Roormaree and Antone Manuel de Moat and others, on the south by the property of Antone Manuel DeMoat and others, on the east by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and on the west partly by the road leading from Ghore-bunder and partly by the public road, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Rungaree Hajee Ossman Arab.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-Goods in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 p. m., in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

A Quantity of grey and white piece-goods, such as dhooties, shirtings, jacconets, drills, T. Cloth. prints, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

20 cases each 6 dozen assorted rose and mint lozenges.
10 casks white paint.

AT 1-20 P.M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart.
1 „ second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong bay arab horse 14-2, 7 years old, quiet in harness.
1 Poona-made tonga.

AUCTION SALE OF HAY.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere or Jackerya Bunder, by order of Gangaprasad Sewdin and on account and risk of Hurry Tookaram Patel, Tambay and Dewjee Nursoojee Dardalay, the following stock of Hay:—

1 stock of Hay No. 325, containing about 211,000 bundles of hay.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Store Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome china and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, &c., the property of C. A. FIDO, Esqr.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder—

150 superior 1st class teak squares, and at Mazagon Darookhana—

75 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of Landed Properties at Bengalpoora or Oomercady-street, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgages, Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortagor, Khoja Bhoola Merally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of January, 1870:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of fazendaree ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bengalpoora or Oomercady-street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes. under No. 112, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a private passage belonging to Jehangeer Bazunjee, fazundar, on the west by Bengalpoora or Oomercady-street, on the north by the house of Paroo Rowjee, and on the south by the property of Peerbhoy Khaluckirna, and partly by the house of Raymon Seedee.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of fazendaree ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bengalpoora or Oomercady Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the island of Bombay, assessed under No. 126, containing 156 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by Bengalpoora or Oomercady Row, on the north by public passage, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. NEDERLAND EN ORANGE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Messrs. Volkart Brothers to sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. J. Steiner, Consul for the Netherlands, at the request of Captain A. B. Wierikx and on account of the concerned—

The steamship Nederland en Orange, registered tonnage gross 2,205 tons, net 1,514 tons, with her engines, masts, sails, yards, boats, &c., as she lies off Mazagon Bunder.

The vessel was built at Amsterdam in 1883, and was launched in December of the same year, and is fitted with 210 horsepower engines. She can be inspected by intending purchasers daily at any time between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The inventory of stores is ready, and can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

The sale will take place at the rooms of the Auctioneers in Marine-street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell-road, opposite the Upna Cottage, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, an English-built victoria by Rogers & Co., with a strong grey mare, and a set of single harness, a strong built pony cart with a strong bay mare and a set of single harness, handsome China flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of J. WHITEHEAD, Esquire, the same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, butter cooler, tea and coffee service, breakfast cruet, jam pot, spoons and forks, pickle frame, toast rack, biscuit box, sugar basin, table candlesticks, reading lamp, tea trays, table cutlery, and french-polished furniture, such as dining-room, drawing-room, pier, side, oval, writing, dressing and washhand tables drawing-room, easy, low, priedue, folding, reclining and, mallet pattern, arm and without arm chairs, Madras pattern sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, conversation and reclining couches, round teapoys, chiffonier, bookstand, green painted iron bedstead complete, chest of drawers, dressing glass, sofa, cloth press, wardrobe, cloth basket, handsome China flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Brussels carpet, handsome oleographs, table and hanging kerosene-oil lamps, bath dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

1 strong English-built victoria, by Rogers and Co.
1 „ grey mare 14-2.
1 set brass mounted single harness.
1 strong pony cart with a powerful bay mare, and a set of brass mounted single harness.

Property on view.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Stores, Town Barracks, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of waste papers, iron hoops, and coverings of bales, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases prints.
5 „ white embroidered scarfs.
5 „ „ lappets.
5 „ gagrapat.

On account of the concerned—

227—J. B. G. Bombay—1-44 packages stationery and hardware.

AT 2 P. M.

Any carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE therein, on the Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, opposite Walker's Bungalows.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, all that piece of ground with the messuage or bungalow, cookroom, and stable standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 1,456 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on the west by the Public-road called Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, on the north by the property of Tharlabhoy Topun, and on the south by the property of Juggonath Sunkersett, which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 606, new No. 13456, and new survey No. 1-3620, and the said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Also at the same place, at 1 p.m., valuable household furniture, large size pier glasses, chandeliers, wall-shade, hand organs, pictures, large size marble figures, carpets, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter, and which will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Druggists.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF HUTTING MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the New Police Court building now under construction on the Cruickshank-road, Esplanade, the hutting materials consisting of a number of junglewood posts, plates, planks, battens, kegs of iron nails 1¼" 2½" and 4," cases of iron screws 2" and 4".

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
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M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row W.

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A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, munks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats.
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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1885,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
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STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA,
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Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
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Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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AGENTS:

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BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Grant Bros.
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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